

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 64-80 (18-24). Tomorrow: little change. Yesterday's temp. 68-84 (20-24). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 64-80 (18-24). Tomorrow: becoming fair. Yesterday's temp. 61-82 (16-24). CHICAGO: Moderate. 60-81 (16-24). Sunny. Temp. 64-80 (18-24). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 55-81 (13-24). Yesterday's temp. 65-84 (19-24). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,140

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 18-19, 1970

Established 1887

Austria	69	Libya	9	Pakistan	9
Belgium	10	Luxembourg	10	Poland	10
Denmark	17	Norway	10	Romania	10
France	18	Sweden	10	Soviet Union	10
Germany	18	Switzerland	10	Taiwan	10
Greece	18	U.S. Military	10	Tanzania	10
Ireland	18	Yugoslavia	10		
Italy	18				
Japan	18				
Lebanon	18				



SAFE—Astronauts Fred W. Haise Jr., James A. Lovell Jr. and John L. Swigert Jr. (left to right) on the two Jims.

Massacre in a Schoolhouse

Murder of 100 Vietnamese Laid to Cambodian Troops

By Henry Kamm

TAKAO, Cambodia, April 17 (AP)—About 100 Vietnamese children, including 30 orphans, were shot to death last night by Cambodian soldiers in a schoolhouse where they had been under detention, survivors said today.

"Take us away or we will all die tonight," an old man pleaded with a reporter.

The smell of death hung sickeningly over the roofed but unvalued school building where about 150 Vietnamese residents of this provincial capital 52 miles from Phnom Penh had been herded to four days ago.

Three bodies—a man, a boy, a woman—lay under fiber mats at the edge of the pavilion. Four young men lay unattended, eyes closed, flies sitting on their faces.

Between 40 and 50 men sat or lay in terror and pain, awaiting the worst. At least half were wounded. All wore bloodstained clothing.

Bullet holes, hundreds of them, scarred the walls, roofs and lattice-work of the building and hundreds of spent cartridges littered the ground outside. Cambodian soldiers milled about, mindless of what their comrades had done, offered no contradiction to the survivors' account.

"The others did it," a young soldier said, grinning. "They are sick in town."

Taken is like an armed camp to civilians are seen about. The town is nervously guarding for battle. On Wednesday night, Viet Cong soldiers struck Takao around 10 p.m. A military spokesman in Phnom Penh said they opened fire in the center of town and wounded one civilian. Six Viet Cong were reported killed.

"This is what happened last night," according to the witnesses who survived. They gave their accounts

within earshot of Cambodian soldiers, who glowered but did not interfere.

At about 3:30 p.m., the 150 detainees were crowded together in the small school building along with some children who had been allowed to bring the prisoners food that their women had prepared. A group of soldiers approached threateningly.

There was no provocation, the survivors said, and they did not know what caused the massacre. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

U.S., Saigon Massing Forces In Cambodian Border Zone

ROUTE 1 BORDER CROSSING, South Vietnam, April 17 (AP)—

A massive South Vietnamese and American military buildup is taking place along the Cambodian border both to the north and south of this key frontier border crossing.

The redeployment of thousands of South Vietnamese troops and a backup force of Americans with sophisticated electronic equipment pointed at Cambodia sets the stage for a new Cambodian guerrilla.

There is no visible evidence yet of armed American forays into Cambodia, but South Vietnamese forces are now operating as far as ten miles inside Cambodia.

[In Saigon, allied military spokesmen refuse to admit knowledge of operations across the border. A government military spokesman said today that it was possible that some squad or platoon-size units had gone 600 to 700 yards into Cambodia "by mistake," but that no large units had crossed the border. A U.S. military spokesman said: "No U.S. advisors have gone into Cambodia."

Reporters on the scene yesterday observed:

- Scores of South Vietnamese trucks and jeeps moving into Cambodia.
- Artillery strikes inside Cambodia.
- South Vietnamese helicopters landing inside Cambodia, presumably at command posts.
- A Cambodian reconnaissance helicopter operating in the area.
- Three armed camps within a half mile to a mile of the border.
- Nearly a dozen South Vietnamese artillery pieces aimed into Cambodia.

● A South Vietnamese Ranger task force with two American advisors—a major and a captain—that had moved from Saigon two days ago to less than half a mile from the border crossing.

A major described their operation as "routine border surveillance." The South Vietnamese commander ordered newsmen out of the camp and banned photography.

Mr. Ford told the House he would support the special inquiry. However, neither he nor other Republican leaders signed the resolution, explaining they did not wish to case it as a partisan move against a Democratic justice.

The resolution was referred to the House Rules Committee. Chairman William M. Colmer, D. Miss., did not indicate when his committee would consider the matter.

Top Soviet Rabbi Assails Israel, U.S.

MOSCOW, April 17 (AP)—

Soviet Chief Rabbi Leib Levin denounced Israel, the United States "and all those who assist them in the waging of ruthless and unjust wars against freedom-loving peoples."

Rabbi Levin, titular leader of the Soviet Union's three million Jews, made his statement yesterday in a Tass interview devoted to preparations for Passover.

Reminding world Jewry of the commandment "Thou shalt not kill," Rabbi Levin said: "This commandment is being broken by the governments of Israel and the U.S.A."

Russin apparently decided the American mission could not understand the Jordanian point of view, the sources said.

Mr. Symmes's withdrawal brought Jordanian-American relations, once warm and friendly, to their lowest point since the June 1967 war with Israel.

American diplomatic sources said tonight Mr. Symmes, 49, was expected to fly to Tehran tomorrow for a meeting next week of U.S. Middle East ambassadors to be headed by Under Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco.

U.S. Recalls Him

In Washington, the State Department announced the recall of Mr. Symmes from Jordan at the request of the Amman government.

"We regret this development which we trust will not impair the close and cordial relations which we have had with Jordan for many years," State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said.

A statement in Amman by the official Jordanian News Agency said: "Government curries are critical of Symmes's attitude and leanings vis-à-vis the Arab stand in facing Israeli aggression."

However, informed diplomatic circles said the rumpus blew up over two specific points.

Sisco Visit Canceled

These were his attitude to the attacks on U.S. buildings and the postponement because of the attacks of Mr. Sisco's visit to Jordan, scheduled to begin today.

Mr. Symmes, who has been in Jordan since Nov. 1967 and is known as a tough talker, protested in the strongest terms against the besieging of the embassy and the setting aside of the U.S. Information Center.

At the embassy, demonstrators fired three rockets, scaled the six-foot-high compound wall, replaced the American flag with the Palestinian flag, and ransacked an office outside the embassy proper.

At the cultural center in downtown Amman they sprinkled kerosene over the two floors of the U.S. office and sent them up in flames. Nothing was salvaged.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Symmes demanded compensation and protested against the failure of Jordanian security police to stop the mob.

U.S. Envoy Recalled at Jordan's Bid

AMMAN, April 17 (UPI)—King Hussein asked for the recall of U.S. Ambassador Harrison M. Symmes today after a stand-off row between Mr. Symmes and the Amman government.

Western diplomatic sources said they said "unusually strong words" were exchanged in the wake of Mr. Symmes's protest against the storming of the American Embassy and the burning of the U.S. Cultural Center by rampaging mobs.

Russin apparently decided the American mission could not understand the Jordanian point of view, the sources said.

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On Time, on Target Perfect Splashdown Ends Space Drama

HOUSTON, April 17 (UPI)—America's Apollo-13 astronauts landed safely today after man's most desperate battle in space.

The best-blackened command ship of the most danger-filled and suspenseful flight in space history splashed gently into the warm Pacific at 1808 GMT. It landed right side up within 3.5 miles of the recovery carrier Two Jims.

For Navy Capt. James A. Lovell Jr., 42, and civilian crewman Fred W. Haise Jr., 36, and John L. Swigert, 38, it was a delivery from death.

They said they were "feeling fine" but space agency doctors found them "extremely tired and somewhat dehydrated."

For the whole world it was occasion for a sigh of relief that the hazards of a disaster in mid-space had been met and conquered.

Tracking stations had reported losing communications signals from Apollo-13 about a minute earlier than planned, during the scorching re-entry.

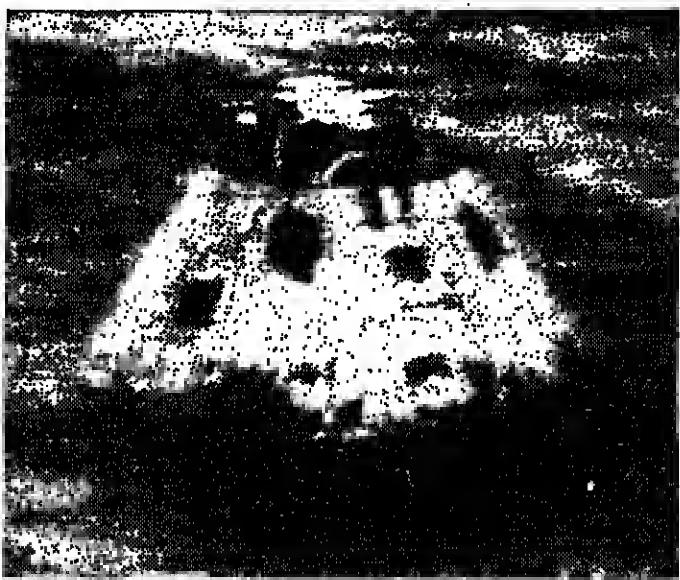
This radio blackout was caused by the build-up of electrically charged gases around the spacecraft as it sliced into the top fringes of the air.

The spaceship's deceleration as it dove into the thicker layers of the atmosphere built up an estimated force on the astronauts equal to more than five times the pull of gravity.

At 1759 GMT a tracking aircraft over the Pacific reported it had received a radio signal from Apollo-13.

The astronauts' first words after radio blackout ended came from Mr. Swigert.

"OK, Joe," he said when the



Apollo-13 capsule bobbing in ocean before arrival of frogmen, recovery rafts and ferry helicopters.

control center told Apollo-13 ground forces were standing by. Two 16-foot nylon drogue parachutes popped out of the cone-shaped end of the seared spacecraft at 1802 GMT to begin its final landing sequence.

Apollo-13 was about 23,000 feet above the ocean at the time. "We can see the drogues," said Mr. Swigert.

The capsule's three big orange and white main parachutes were deployed at 1808 GMT to lower the charred spacecraft into the sea.

Capt. Lovell, Mr. Swigert and Mr. Haise, "dramatically" and disappointed by the fail-

ure of the nation's third try at putting men on the moon, splashed down in sun-spitchead and gentle seas 620 miles southeast of Pago Pago, in American Samoa.

The descending spacecraft had been in clear view on television screens. It was one of the best televised astronaut recoveries. Mission controllers in Houston broke into applause.

Millions around the world held their breaths as they watched on television the happy ending to a space-age drama that almost ended in tragedy.

Now came the familiar recovery

procedures to get the men and their capsule out of the water.

Frogmen dropped into the water from the hovering helicopters and attached a flotation collar to stabilize the capsule and keep it afloat. A sea anchor was deployed to slow the drift. Life rafts were dropped from recovery helicopters.

Less than half-an-hour after splashdown the astronauts leaped one-by-one lightly into the waiting life rafts.

Quarantine and disinfecting procedures which were to have been followed on this flight were abandoned because the men never left the fragile safety of Aquarius and Odyssey.

The men were winched one-by-one onto the recovery helicopter, riding a bell-shaped cage on the end of a long cable. Mr. Haise was first up, Mr. Swigert second and spacecraft commander Lovell last.

Capt. Lovell was aboard the helicopter by 1842 GMT, less than 35 minutes after his capsule first touched the water. It was an unusually swift and efficient recovery.

The three astronauts reported themselves in good physical shape, "feeling fine."

Recovery helicopter 66, which has pulled all the Apollo moon men out of the water, flew the astronauts, the short distance back toward the helicopter deck of the Two Jims.

Number 66, escorted by two auxiliary recovery helicopters, in perfect formation, made a wide circle to give the astronauts time to get into flight suits. They had ridden through

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Parachutes sag as Apollo-13 capsule splashes down in the Pacific, safe after harrowing return voyage.

Nixon Will Fly to Hawaii to Decorate Astronauts

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI)—President Nixon will fly to Hawaii tomorrow to greet the Apollo-13 astronauts and present them with the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian award.

He announced his plans after proclaiming Sunday a national day of prayer and thanksgiving for the astronauts' safe return.

Mr. Nixon told newsmen he will stop off at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston tomorrow to pick up the wives of astronauts James A. Lovell Jr. and Fred W. Haise Jr. and take them with him to Hawaii.

In addition, he will present Medals of Freedom to members of the Apollo-13 ground crew "who made the very difficult decisions on the spot" while he is in Houston.

The White House said Mrs. Nixon would accompany the President.

The President spoke to newsmen after he had watched the Apollo-13 splashdown in the Pacific Ocean on a television set in a room adjacent to his White House office.

"No adjectives can describe my feelings," he said. "I thought the most exciting day in my life was when I was elected President of the United States, but there is no question in my mind. For me personally this was the most excit-

ing and meaningful day in my life."

President Nixon also telephoned the families of the three astronauts shortly after their splashdown.

"The imperiled flight and safe return of the crew of Apollo-13 were events that humbled and inspired people all over the world," Mr. Nixon said in his proclamation.

"We were humbled by the knowledge that in this stage of man's exploration of space, a safe splashdown of an imperiled mission is in its way as successful as a landing on and a safe return from the moon."

"The astronauts' safe return is a tribute to their own courage and also to the ingenuity and resourcefulness of those on the ground who helped trans-

form potential tragedy into a heart-stopping rescue," he said.

"To the astronauts, a relieved nation says welcome home. To them and to those on the ground who did so magnificent a job of guiding Apollo-13 safely back from the edge of disaster, a grateful nation says well done."

Mr. Nixon watched the splash-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

NASA Going Ahead With Apollo Flights

By Thomas O'Toole

HOUSTON, April 17 (UPI)—If there is a single irony in the miraculous flight of Apollo-13, it lies in the impact the near disastrous voyage will have on the space program.

While some critics of space are already talking of cutting back the funds for manned space flight to avoid future disasters, the space agency plans not only to press on with manned flight but to maintain its schedule of Apollo flights to the moon almost as if nothing happened.

The "almost" has to do with the oxygen tank rupture in the spacecraft that almost cost the lives of Capt. James A. Lovell Jr., Fred W. Haise Jr. and John L. Swigert Jr.

"We know we can't go on ex-

ploring the moon if we can't get there," Apollo program director Rocco A. Petrone said the other night at the Manned Spacecraft Center. "Let me tell you that we're going to find the cause of this tank failure and fix it. I guarantee that."

The space agency has said a review board will be named to study the Apollo accident.

Tonight, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration was sure it had enough clues to the cause of the tank failure that it had no reason to postpone the flight of Apollo-14, which is to take off from Cape Kennedy Oct. 1 and carry astronauts Alan B. Shepard Jr. and Edgar Mitchell to a landing near the crater Tiltrow, east of the Sea of Serenity.

"The basic question we have to ask ourselves about Apollo-13 is do we fully understand what happened and can we make the basic fixes so it won't happen again?" said NASA administrator Thomas O. Paine. "I personally feel we have enough information to pinpoint the cause of failure and make the necessary fixes."

However Apollo-14 will not be launched until the cause of the blast aboard Apollo-13 is found and corrected, space agency officials said today. Its flight is scheduled for Oct. 1.

Dr. Paine said: "We're going to have to look very carefully at the whole Apollo program to see what fixes we will make. It's just too early to speculate. It isn't definitely off for October, but it certainly isn't definitely on."

One irony of the accident

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

104 in Congress Ask Special Panel

House Sets Douglas Impeachment Inquiry

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI)—A coalition of 82 Democrats and 22 Republicans called today for creation of a special House committee to consider possible impeachment of Justice William O. Douglas.

But even as the final signatures were being added to the formal resolution, chairman Emanuel Celler of the House Judiciary Committee moved swiftly to take over the inquiry into whether the 71-year-old associate justice of the Supreme Court should be impeached.

Mr. Celler announced that his committee would meet next Tuesday to consider an impeachment resolution offered last night by Rep. Andrew Jacobs, D. Ind.

It is considered likely that the liberal-dominated Judiciary Committee would oppose impeachment. Mr. Celler was among 41 Democratic liberals who during an angry floor debate last night protested

against the special inquiry proposed in the bipartisan resolution introduced today.

The resolution of the 104 Republicans and Democrats, most of them conservatives, called for creation of a six-member panel to determine whether cause exists for impeachment of Mr. Douglas, a controversial liberal who has served on the Supreme Court since 1939.

The bipartisan panel would be required to report their findings and recommendations within 90 days. The committee would be composed of three Republicans and three Democrats.

The bulky resolution contains an 18-point indictment of Mr. Douglas, charging him with fomenting rebellion through his books and articles, writing for a pornographic magazine, associating with gamblers and underworld figures, conflict of interest and judicial misbehavior.

The resolution called for an inquiry into whether Mr. Douglas has committed "high crimes and mis-

demeanors" or has "failed to be of good behavior."

In offering the resolution on behalf of his colleagues, Rep. Louis Wyman, R. N.H., told the House: "Every day that his disruptive conduct is allowed to continue to pass unchallenged brings both the court and this House into disrepute."

All of the points touched on in the resolution had been detailed to the House in a two-hour speech last night by House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan.

Mr. Ford told the House he would favor immediate impeachment but would support the special inquiry. However, neither he nor other Republican leaders signed the resolution, explaining they did not wish to case it as a partisan move against a Democratic justice.

The resolution was referred to the House Rules Committee. Chairman William M. Colmer, D. Miss., did not indicate when his committee would consider the matter.

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Perfect Splashdown Ends Space Drama

(Continued from Page 1)
The fire of re-entry in their "shirtsleeves," actually body-stocking-like long underwear.

Carrier crewmen surrounded the recovery helicopter quickly as the rotors slowed and stopped.

Steps were rolled up to the moon, and the three crewmen

walked quickly out, looking a little unsteady and unshaven. A band broke into song as the men paused on the steps for photographs, then walked to shake hands with the ship's officers.

Sailors lined the rails and a mighty cheer went up as Capt. Lovell, followed by Mr. Swigert and then Mr. Haise, stepped

down on the red carpet that was rolled out for them.

The bearded astronauts, wearing blue coveralls and baseball caps, were smiling as the white-suited sailors swarmed around. They appeared in good condition.

With their gold Apollo-13 arm patches glistening in the South Pacific sunlight, the astronauts

stood with their heads bowed while the ship's chaplain offered a brief prayer of thanks for their safe return.

Then they walked to an elevator to be taken to the ship's hospital for medical checkups.

"It was a pretty shaky situation," Mr. Haise said quietly. "It sure is good to be warm again."

Once the men had been brought safely aboard the Iwo Jima, high space officials conceded how deeply worried they had been.

Christopher C. Kraft, deputy director of the Manned Spacecraft Center, said:

"There's no question but that everybody's mood has been tenseness and concern for the lives of the crew. That's what we've all been working toward for the past four days. We didn't have time to sit down and torture ourselves with worrying about what went wrong. It was gratifying to see the LEM lifboat (Aquarius) procedures work out so well."

The astronauts will spend the night aboard the Iwo Jima, fly tomorrow to Samoa and then return Sunday to their families at the space center outside Houston.

President Nixon will fly to Hawaii tomorrow to greet the astronauts and present them with the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian award.

On their return to earth today, the astronauts clicked off an improvised series of emergency maneuvers—any one of which could have been their last had it gone wrong—with as much precision as if they had rehearsed the moves for months.

In slow and deliberate succession, usually ahead of the planned times, they:

• Fired control thrusters on their lunar lander Aquarius to make a tiny correction in their course and put them squarely on target.

• Fired the control thrusters again in a series of maneuvers to separate the command ship from the stricken service module, where an explosion Monday aborted their moon mission.

They were amazed, almost aghast, at the extent of the damage to the service module. "There's a whole section of that spacecraft missing," Capt. Lovell radioed ground controller Joe Kerwin, as the explosion-shattered service module was jettisoned.

"Is that right?" Mr. Kerwin replied.

Capt. Lovell: "Right by the—look on there, wait a minute—right by the high gain antenna the whole panel is blown out. Almost from the base to the engine."

Mr. Kerwin: "Take pictures." Mr. Haise: "Looks like it got the SPS (Service Propulsion System) valve, too, Houston."

Mr. Kerwin: "Could you see the SPS engine go, huh?" Mr. Haise: "The way it looked. Just a dark brown streak. It's really a mess."

Mr. Kerwin: "Was the bell deformed on the outside, or just nicked, or what?" Mr. Haise: "I think the explosion was what I could see, Joe. Had stage. I don't know whether there was any actual deformation (of the bell) or not."

Mr. Kerwin: "OK." Mr. Haise: "Man, that's unbelievable."

Capt. Lovell said debris also was falling from the ripped-out side of the service module.

"Well, you can't say this week hasn't been filled with excitement," Capt. Lovell told the ground.

"Yeah, James," Mr. Kerwin replied. "If you can't take any better case of spacecraft, that's the way it may not give you another."

Capt. Lovell, on his fourth space journey and second to the moon, said before Apollo-13's blastoff this would be his last flight.

More than an hour before re-entry, they ditched the life-saving lunar lander that never made it to the moon, the frail craft named Aquarius which had kept them alive through several hundred thousand miles of space and allowed them to get back to earth.

"Farewell, Aquarius," Capt. Lovell called after it, "and we thank you."

"She sure was a good ship," Mr. Swigert said.

The Aquarius sped along toward earth until it hit the atmosphere and burned to a crisp. So did the service module.

Capt. Lovell was the last to float through the tunnel leading from Aquarius to the command ship Odyssey. Then the hatch was closed, pressure built up in the tunnel and the spindly, four-legged lunar lander popped away like a cork from a pop-gun.

The astronauts' spirits remained cool and even jovial. Mr. Swigert radioed to ground controller Joe Kerwin, who was assuring Apollo all was going well: "You have a good bedside manner."

Just before the re-entry, Mr. Kerwin said: "Welcome home." "I know all of us here want to thank all of you guys down there for the very fine job you did," said Mr. Swigert just before the re-entry radio black-out.

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Throngs jam the main concourse of Grand Central Terminal in New York to watch Apollo landing on giant TV.

Nixon to Meet 3 Astronauts In Hawaii

(Continued from Page 1)

down from a special briefing room set up in an office adjacent to his White House office. Two former astronauts, Michael Collins, now an assistant secretary of state, and William Anders, executive director of the National Space Council, were with him.

Mr. Collins said the President is determined to keep the space program on course despite the failure of the Apollo-13 mission.

He told newsmen at a White House briefing: "The President is concerned this incident will be blown out of proportion" and does not feel the Apollo-13 failure "should cloud the future with regard to the space program."

Mr. Collins said Mr. Nixon recognizes space exploration "comes with some hazards" and knows the hazards have been "well within the limits and reduced to the irreducible limit."

Meanwhile, in New York, within seconds after the splashdown of the astronauts, long strands of multicolored ticker-tape and glittering confetti began to drift down from Manhattan's skyscrapers.

Pedestrians knew immediately that the landing was successful. Others learned of the news by watching a giant television screen in Grand Central Terminal, a special screen on Madison Avenue, and from the moving electronic news report on the Allied Chemical Building in Times Square.

New York churches also rang their bells, and Mayor John V. Lindsay led a silent prayer during an outdoor ceremony in Battery Park.

Text of Prayer Read on Carrier

HOUSTON, April 17 (Reuters).—Following is the prayer read to the Apollo-13 astronauts as they stepped aboard the recovery carrier, Iwo Jima:

"O Lord, [we] joyfully welcome back to earth astronauts Lovell, Haise and Swigert who, by your grace, their skill and the skill of many men, survived the dangers encountered in their mission and returned to us safe and whole. We offer our humble thanksgiving for this successful recovery. Amen."

It was read by the chaplain of the Iwo Jima, Comdr. Philip E. Herald.

Spellbound at TV Sets

World Watches Apollo-13 Return

LONDON, April 17 (AP).—

Hundreds of millions of viewers in Europe joined television audiences around the world in watching live coverage of the Apollo splashdown today.

Live pictures carried via satellite were fed through Britain to the Soviet Union and 22 other countries throughout the European continent and North Africa.

A spokesman at the headquarters of the European Broadcasting Union in Geneva said it looked like the biggest television audience of all time.

From the United Nations in New York, Secretary General U Thant sent a cable to President Nixon saying: "My heart rejoices at the word that astronauts Lovell, Haise and Swigert and the Apollo-13 have splashed down safely in the Pacific."

"The entire world is thankful, and all men will long marvel at the unmatched combination of technological skill, courage and indomitable spirit which alone could safely bring them back to earth's embrace."

Europe Watches
Just about everything around to a halt in Europe as the Apollo saga neared its end.

In the Vatican, Pope Paul VI rose from his chair before the television set in his apartment to say a prayer of thanks when he saw the parachutes unfurling over the Apollo capsule.

"His Holiness stood up and prayed, he thanked God for the successful conclusion of the venture," a Vatican spokesman said.

Pope Paul watched a live Italian telecast from the time the capsule entered the atmosphere until the astronauts were safe on the ship, and in turn, bowed their heads in prayer.

In Vienna, delicate talks being held to form a new Austrian coalition government were broken off so that Socialist and People's party negotiators could watch the splashdown.

As the legislators gathered around TV sets inside the Austrian Parliament, droves of people swarmed around TV shop windows in the streets outside.

In Darlington, Northern England, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson "cancelled" a scheduled speech to a Labor party meeting so that he and others could witness the return to earth of the three astronauts.

Mr. Wilson expressed "heartfelt relief" when the astronauts were safely down.

He paid tribute in a state-

ment to "the courage and endurance of the commander and his colleagues" and to the "cool control of those at Houston."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of the Church of England, said he shared "the delight, relief and admiration of everybody at the news of the safe outcome of such a courageous and frightening experience."

John Cardinal Heenan, Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, was more succinct. "Thank God," he said.

In France, millions watched the capsule land on TV. French naval officials had ordered the cruiser De Grasse and two escort ships to set out at full speed from Papete for the area of the splashdown. Two long range French naval patrol planes had also been put on alert at Papete in case of need.

In Bonn, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt telegraphed his "sincere good wishes" on the safe splashdown to President Nixon.

The space spectacular brought nations of the earth closer together, with the Russians and other European powers offering to keep quiet on radio frequencies close to those being used by the astronauts and their ground control.

But although live TV coverage via satellite was available to Russia, residents of Moscow had to wait for regular radio and

TV newscasts for news of the splashdown.

Three hours after the splashdown the Soviet news agency Tass carried a complete account of the astronauts' safe return.

In its only comment, Tass said the astronauts "showed courage and presence of mind during their difficult voyage."

In New Delhi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi welcomed "these heroes back to earth" and said: "We congratulate the unnamed American space technicians and scientists who have worked so hard towards the success of the most spectacular rescue operation in history."

Italian President Giuseppe Saragat sent President Nixon a telegram calling the astronauts "valiant...heroic...intrepid." He praised them for facing "the risks which always accompany the progress of mankind."

Former Mariano Rumor sent Mr. Nixon another cable of "sincere congratulations in my name and that of the Italian government."

In South Africa Prime Minister John Vorster interrupted a political meeting to tell a packed audience the three Apollo-13 astronauts were back on earth after their hazardous mission.

"Throughout the world so many people have probably never prayed so much as for the safety of these three men during the past three days," Mr. Vorster said. "I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the American nation and the President with their feat of bringing these people back."

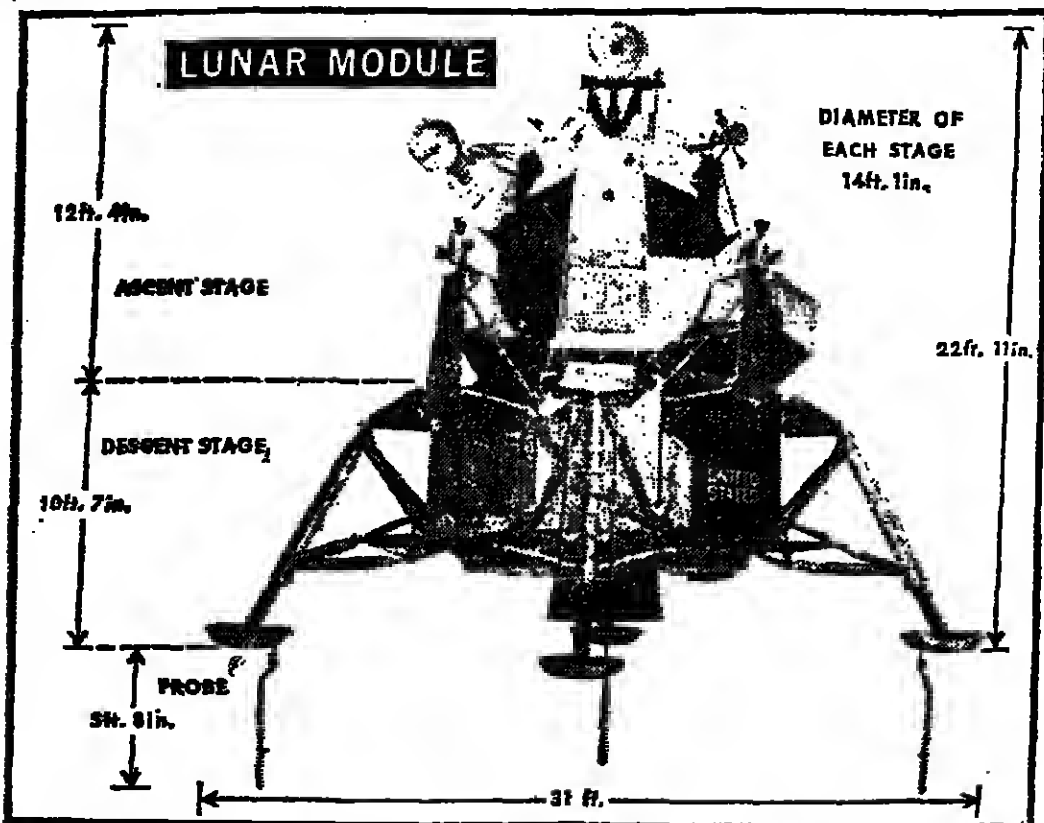
In Yugoslavia, millions watched the splashdown live on their TV sets. Those who couldn't see it jammed the switchboards of newspaper and news agency offices.

In Athens, thousands of people blocked downtown traffic and packed squares where TV sets were placed to show live coverage of the splashdown via Khorovision.

Life in Copenhagen came to a near halt and streets were deserted across Denmark as millions watched the end of the space epic.

In Milan, Italians shouted with joy and applauded as they watched TV coverage at the International Trade Fair. Sixty blew at top pitch in the 15-nation fair to hail the splashdown.

In Naples, a woman in a café said: "This morning I went to the church and prayed for the astronauts as if they were my own children."



A drawing of a lunar module like the one that served as Apollo-13 lifeboat.

Aquarius Burns Up in the Atmosphere

HOUSTON, April 17 (AP).—Aquarius, built to land on the moon but used instead as a lifeboat in space, burned up in the earth's atmosphere Friday after sustaining the Apollo-13 astronauts for four days.

Aquarius plunged into the atmosphere after it was jettisoned by the returning command capsule.

If all had gone well, the fragile spidery craft was to have

landed two men on the moon and returned them to lunar orbit. But when an oxygen tank ruptured Monday night, crippling the command ship and aborting the lunar landing, Aquarius became the astronauts' lifeboat, their only chance to return to earth alive.

It was a perfect lifeboat, providing air, water, food and a rocket engine for the return to earth.

"Farewell, Aquarius, and we

thank you," mission control said as the lunar lander pulled away from the command module.

When mission control told the astronauts that ground controllers had lost contact with the moon lander, Capt. Lovell asked, "Where did she go?"

The flight controller replied, "Oh, I guess she's up there somewhere."

Capt. Lovell responded: "She sure was a good ship."

Preliminary Medical Check Finds

Astronauts Are Tired and Dehydrated

By Stuart Auerbach

HOUSTON, April 17 (WP).—The Apollo-13 astronauts ended their harrowing seven-day space voyage today exhausted from lack of sleep and feeling the effects of a shortage of drinking water, their physician, Dr. Charles A. Berry, said today.

"They are extremely tired and

somewhat dehydrated," Dr. Berry said here after receiving a preliminary report from space doctors on board the recovery ship Iwo Jima.

The astronauts looked fatigued and their eyes were bloodshot when they stepped on board ship from the helicopter.

"It was just about impossible to sleep. We were just dozing," Fred W. Haise Jr. told Dr. Gilbert W. Sales, the flight surgeon who met them at the helicopter door.

Soon after boarding the Iwo Jima at 1:51 p.m., the three astronauts were brought into the recovery ship's elaborately-equipped sickbay. Nine space agency doctors—three for each man—began a three-hour preliminary medical examination.

One of the first things the doctors did was take blood samples to be rushed here.

Originally these samples were to be snatched from a balloon hovering above the helicopter by a passing airplane. But Dr. Berry cancelled those plans because he feared losing the valuable samples to the sea if the snatch failed.

Dr. Keith Baird, the NASA doctor heading the Iwo Jima medical team, said the samples will degenerate slightly because of the extra 30 hours it will take to fly them here.

Space doctors were denied one important measure of the astronauts' health during the aborted mission. To conserve critically needed electricity, they gave up the biomedical data that normally measures the breathing and heart beats of at least one astronaut most of the time.

Just before re-entry, when John L. Swigert Jr. and Mr. Haise donned their biomedical sensors, flight surgeons here reported that their heart rate was more than 100 beats a minute. NASA officials said this was due to their increased work load.

Where Apollo Hit the Sea

HOUSTON, April 17 (AP).—The Pacific splashdown site for Apollo-13 spacecraft was some 3,000 miles south of Hawaii, about twice the distance originally planned.

The troubles that plagued the mission caused the splashdown target area to be changed to 621 miles south-southeast of Pago Pago in American Samoa.

The original flight plan called for splashdown Monday in a target area 200 miles south of Christmas Island, some 1,500 miles north of the Friday site.

Friday's coordinates were 21 degrees 40 minutes south and 166 degrees 23 minutes west, a spot some 800 miles northeast of New Zealand. The craft came down within five miles of the target.

The original coordinates were 1 degree 34 minutes south and 157 degrees 30 minutes west.

Museum Begun For Armstrong

WAPAKONETA, Ohio, April 17 (AP).—Mrs. Viola Armstrong turned a shovelful of earth in a cornfield near here yesterday to break ground for a museum honoring her astronaut son, the first man to set foot on the moon.

Officials said that construction of the \$1-million Neil Armstrong Museum should be completed in about 18 months.

Assisting Mrs. Armstrong in the ceremony, attended by 300 persons, were her husband, Stephen Armstrong, and Gov. James A. Rhodes. The Apollo-13 lunar spacecraft crisis prevented Mr. Armstrong from attending.

WEATHER

	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Very cloudy
ANKARA	11	52	Very cloudy
ATHENS	12	54	Overcast
BEIRUT	21	70	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	15	59	Partly cloudy
BOMBAY	16	61	Partly cloudy
BUEENOS AIRES	18	64	Cloudy
BURBANK	12	54	Very cloudy
CALCUTTA	24	75	Very cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	72	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Rain
COSTA MESA	12	54	Cloudy
DALLAS	14	57	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	16	59	Cloudy
EL PASO	18	64	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	20	68	Cloudy
GENEVA	18	64	Cloudy
HAMPSHIRE	2	36	Overcast
HAVANA	22	72	Rain
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Sunny
LONDON	20	68	Very cloudy
LOS ANGELES	12	54	Cloudy
MADRID	24	75	Sunny
MILAN	18	64	Very cloudy
MONTREAL	12	54	Sunny
MOSCOW	8	46	Cloudy
MUNICH	17	63	Overcast
NEW YORK	12	54	Sunny
NICE	18	64	Partly cloudy
OSLO	12	54	Rain
PARIS	18	64	Cloudy
PRAGUE	12	54	Rain
ROME	17	63	Overcast
ROSTOV	20	68	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	2	36	Overcast
TOKYO	20	68	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	18	64	Overcast
WARSAW	12	54	Rain
WASHINGTON	15	59	Sunny
WILSON	18	64	Very cloudy
ZURICH	12	54	Very cloudy

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Smiling Fred Haise was the first of the astronauts to leave the capsule. John Swigert is emerging from hatch held by recovery swim team leader Ernie Jalineke, while mission commander James Lovell is still in the hatch.

4 من الاصل

U.S. Weighs A Soviet Bid On War Talks

After Russian Refers To Indochina Parley

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI).—The United States is interested in exploring the suggestion made by the Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations, Yakov Malik, that a new Geneva conference on Indochina be convened, presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler said today.

The State Department would examine the matter further, he added.

Mr. Malik, speaking at a news conference at the UN yesterday, said it appeared that a new Geneva conference was the only way to bring about "a fresh solution" for Indochina problems.

Suggestion by Nixon

Mr. Ziegler said President Nixon had suggested reconvening a Geneva conference on Laos and had asked British and the Soviet Union, as co-chairmen of the conference, to take some action.

The Soviet Union had turned down this request, made by Mr. Nixon last month.

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey issued this brief comment on the Malik statement: "We are interested in exploring what the Soviet government has in mind."

French Appear Encouraged

PARIS, April 17 (NYT).—French officials who have been promoting the idea of general negotiations on Indochina, appeared encouraged today by the statement of Mr. Malik.

A recent French proposal was phrased in general terms but subsequent explanations made it appear that a Geneva conference was one of the possibilities that France had in mind. However, officials point out that the situation has changed since 1954 and the invitation, made to "all interested parties," would have to include more than the nine participants at that meeting. The 1954 agreements got the backing of Britain, Cambodia, North Vietnam, South Vietnam, France, Laos, Communist China, the Soviet Union and the United States.

In the French view, the Pathet Lao in Laos, the National United Front of Kampuchea in Cambodia and the Provisional Revolutionary Government (Viet Cong) in South Vietnam, all Communist-led groups contesting the government now in power, would have to be parties to a new agreement.

Cambodia—Allies Mass

(Continued from Page 1)

graphs of the half dozen artillery pieces pointed at Cambodia.

A battalion of infantrymen from the U.S. 25th Division has moved into the border region to relieve South Vietnamese troops for excursions into Cambodia.

The American infantrymen have taken over from the South Vietnamese a patrol base called "Blue," about 3 1/2 miles northwest of the border crossing.

At Blue, the Americans operate highly sophisticated radar to plot North Vietnamese and Viet Cong rocket and mortar fire from inside Cambodia. The radar operators say they relay their information back to U.S. 25th Infantry Division headquarters at Cu Chi.

Night Watchtower

Also at Blue there is a huge tower looking out toward Cambodia with electronic night-sighting devices and a searchlight with 125 million candlepower.

Adjacent to Blue is a South Vietnamese artillery base with two 155-millimeter howitzers. These too are pointed at the border. Some of the Vietnamese at the base said they had been firing three miles inside Cambodia.

Sources said a South Vietnamese task force of thousands of troops, including at least one regiment from the South Vietnamese 25th Infantry Division, elements of the 18th Infantry Division and hundreds of tanks and armored personnel carriers, has been operating inside Cambodia in recent days.

South Vietnamese planes have been bombing North Vietnamese positions inside Cambodia in support of the task force.

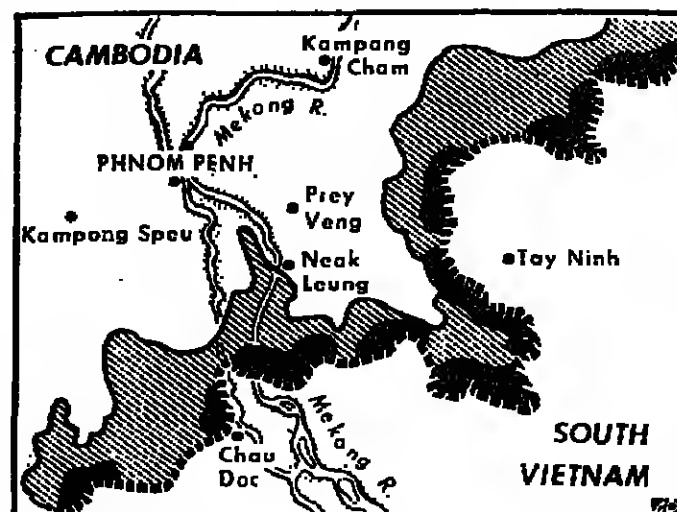
The buildup is in an area known as the "Parrot's Beak," 35 to 40 miles northwest of Saigon. Cambodian military maps estimate more than 10,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops in this region.

Border Guarded

So politically explosive is the situation that American military police from the 25th Division have been stationed at the border crossing to keep civilians and American military personnel from crossing the border.

It was learned that the U.S. military command has sent out a message to all subordinate commands and province and district advisers ordering them not to make any comments on the Cambodian situation.

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Map shows areas along Cambodia-South Vietnam border where Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces threaten to overrun to southeastern part of Cambodia. Shaded zone has been infiltrated by these enemy forces with the heaviest concentrations in black areas.

Murder of 100 Vietnamese Laid to Cambodian Troops

(Continued from Page 1)

The tenor of the soldiers' remarks indicated that it was a reprisal for the Viet Cong attack Wednesday night.

After the first salvo, the soldiers came back three times and fired at those who were still living, at the wounded and at the dead. After the fourth assault, a truck drove up and the dead were loaded onto it, the survivors said.

The shooting was done with Chinese automatic rifles, said a wounded survivor, pain making his voice barely audible. The spent cartridge cases lying about the building were from Thompson submachine guns and AK-47 automatic rifles, which most of the soldiers were carrying.

No one was tending the wounded. They were lying amid those who had not been hurt, some covering their wounds with rags, others too hurt to help themselves. Small mounds of stained clothing and sandals were scattered about, and there were pools of blood and stains on the low walls.

"Take Us to Phnom Penh" The living pleaded for help, raising their hands, palms touching, in the Buddhist greeting. "Get a truck to take us to Phnom Penh," one said.

A high security official in Phnom Penh said he would do all he could to save the lives of these still living. But he said the telephone lines to Takeo were cut in the Viet Cong raid. The road from Phnom Penh is unsafe after dark.

The Vietnamese of Takeo were seized as were others throughout the region threatened by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese invaders. The purpose, according to the authorities, was to weed out those who help the Viet Cong and save the others from the hostile Cambodian population.

Women and children, who had been gathered up with the men earlier, were being released. But

Hanoi Drive in Laos Is Halted; U.S. Air Power a Key Factor

By Arthur Dommen

VIENTIANE, April 17.—American Khoutang and Sam Neua, and Long Cheng, which was the headquarters of irregular forces in Laos armed and paid by the United States.

The offensive forced Gen. Vang Pao, an experienced and gutsy tactician who is a leader of the Meo mountain people, to evacuate Sam Thong briefly last March 18. But so far as is known here operations at Long Cheng with its vital airfield continued without interruption, with North Vietnamese gunners in the nearby hills doing little more than sporadic shelling.

The effort that halted the offensive, which was launched in early February, was furnished by the United States, in air power and air transport, by the irregular forces of Gen. Vang Pao, and by Thailand.

The backbone of the North Vietnamese offensive consisted of two regular divisions, the 318th and 319th, totaling 20,000 men. An approximately equal number of Pathet Lao troops were also involved in the area of operations, which covered all of northeastern Laos.

Hanoi failed in its attempt to seize and hold its two major objectives, Sam Thong, which was the Laos government's administrative capital for the provinces of Xieng

As a result Hanoi has not been able to fulfill its objective of gaining control over all the territory in northern Laos up to the 1962 cease-fire line, and making Mekong Valley towns insecure, a situation that, had it developed—would have placed the Laotian government before a critical decision of whether to sue for peace.

Los Angeles Times

Saigon Offers to Repatriate All Vietnamese in Cambodia

SAIGON, April 17 (AP).—South Vietnamese officials today offered to repatriate all Vietnamese nationals living in Cambodia, Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam said today.

Mr. Lam told a news conference the effort to repatriate the Vietnamese is being made because of what he termed "a situation of panic" among the Vietnamese in Cambodia.

Meanwhile, in a radio broadcast monitored in Hong Kong, the Viet Cong demanded that Cambodia "immediately stop the wholesale massacre of Vietnamese in Cambodia or bear all the consequences that these barbaric crimes will bring down on Cambodia."

Request to Cambodia

Mr. Lam said the Saigon government has asked the new Cambodian government to receive a South Vietnamese mission to arrange the repatriation, which he said might involve as many as 50,000 Vietnamese.

He said that a total of 1,457 Vietnamese have already fled across the border from Cambodia into South Vietnam. He said the exact number of Vietnamese in Cambodia is not known, but estimates range from 400,000 to 700,000.

Government officials are in contact with a number of countries, including the United States, and charitable organizations, including the Red Cross, to help with the Vietnamese refugee problem, he said.

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Jeffrey Lovell, 4, hides his eyes as his mother, Mrs. James Lovell, wife of the Apollo-13 commander, talks with newsmen in Houston after the splashdown. At right is Barbara Lovell, 16, apparently amused by her brother's antics.

Phone Call From Nixon

Splashdown Is Lovely Sight To Relieved Astronaut Kin

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 17 (AP).—That was the most beautiful sight I've ever seen," Mary Haise, wife of Apollo-13 astronaut Fred Haise Jr., told President Nixon today when he telephoned to offer congratulations on her husband's safe return to earth.

The call from the President came moments after the splashdown in the Pacific Ocean.

Mrs. Haise and Marilyn Lovell watched the flawless splashdown via television in their homes near the manned spacecraft center.

"I'm so relieved, I'm so relieved," Mrs. Lovell said after the command ship Odyssey touched down in the sunny Pacific.

To Mass in Denver

In Denver, the parents of bachelor astronaut John L. Swigert Jr., Dr. and Mrs. J. Leonard Swigert, went to an early mass and then sat down with a few close relatives to watch Apollo-13's splashdown.

Mrs. Swigert, who met with reporters for the first time in days, said she was feeling much better about the moon flight. "She said she was 'very low' Monday when a mysterious explosion crippled the spacecraft."

"There was almost a hopelessness for me," she said. "Now I'm a lot better," Dr. Swigert.

New Device Used by Ship In Recovery

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT).—Apollo-13's main recovery ship, the two Jims, was positioned to rescue the astronauts by a once-secret Navy navigation system that has almost pinpoint accuracy.

Named the SRN-9, the system aboard the carrier tracks one of four Navy satellites that have been put in polar orbit. The equipment measures the frequency of the radio signals emitted by the satellites and by Doppler shifts, computes the position of the ship.

The Doppler shift may be likened, in sonic waves, to the change in the sound of a railroad whistle as the engine approaches and then passes a listener.

In the case of the SRN-9, the speed, altitude and exact position of the satellite are known. The one unknown is the ship's position. This is determined after the system's computers digest the information from the satellite.

The SRN-9 was developed by engineers at the applied physics laboratory of Johns Hopkins University at Scaggsville, Md., who installed it on the two Jims six weeks ago.

Dr. Richard B. Keeshner, head of the laboratory's space division, said in a telephone interview that the system has an accuracy greater than one-tenth of a mile. Exactly how much greater, he said, is still classified.

The system was developed to allow the Polaris submarines that carry nuclear missiles to obtain precise fixes on their location while submerged.

Recently the SRN-9 was declassified and it has been commercially available for use by ships and planes. It has been installed on the Queen Elizabeth 2, the tanker Manhattan that navigated the Northwest Passage last year, and some oceanographic research vessels.

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Number 13 Ubiquitous in Apollo Flight

HOUSTON, April 17 (UPI).—Was the abortive Apollo-13 mission jinxed from the start?

Using a 24-hour clock, its lift-off time here was 13:13.

The astronauts sometimes joked about unluckily 13, said Lt. Cmdr. Thomas K. (Ken) Mattingly 2d, who could be considered either lucky or unlucky. He was scheduled to be the command module pilot, but was yanked off the crew the day before lift-off because he was susceptible to German measles. He still hasn't gotten sick.

At a pre-launch press conference, he said:

"At first we were hoping we could launch on Friday the 13th and have a patch with a black cat or something like that. But we steer away from all that. It's good for a joke."

At the time he announced that Cmdr. Mattingly was being pulled from the crew, NASA administrator Thomas O. Paine shrugged off a question asking whether there would be any more space missions numbered 13.

The number 13 dogged Apollo-13 in flight too. Disaster, in the form of an exploding oxygen tank, struck on April 13.

Some time later, when the used S-IVB section of the giant Saturn-5 launch rocket hit the moon on schedule and created hours of lunar tremors measured by scientists here, Capt. James A. Lovell Jr. commented: "I'm glad something worked."

Today, joking with the capsule communicator Lt. Cmdr. Joseph Kerwin shortly after the successful midcourse correction that landed them close to target, Capt. Lovell said:

"Well, I can't say this week hasn't been filled with excitement."

Replied Cmdr. Kerwin: "Well, James, if you can't take any better care of a spacecraft than that, we might not give you another one."

NASA Plans to Press Ahead With Apollo Moon Flights

(Continued from Page 1)

that aborted the flight is that the space agency now feels it must redouble its efforts to land an Apollo crew in the moon's Fra Mauro hills, which means that the Apollo program will not lose its last two (Apollo-18 and 19) flights the way some scientists feared.

"While it's not true we were leaning toward dropping these two missions," Dr. Paine said, "it is true we were considering the cancellation of Apollo-18 and 19, in order to use the Saturn-5 rockets for the Skylab program. I think the failure of Apollo-13 to land on the moon makes this possibility very doubtful."

Though scientists are anxious to explore many regions of the moon, they are especially keen about landing in a few particular spots. One of them is the Fra Mauro site where Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise would have landed and where scientists think some of the oldest matter on the moon is waiting to be brought back to earth for study.

But even as men like Dr. Paine were making plans to press on, some critics in Congress are sure to use the near tragedy of Apollo-13 to cut off space funds.

"In my mind," said Rep.

Apollo Brings Home Record Fuel Load

HOUSTON, April 17 (UPI).—The abortive Apollo-13 mission set one record it didn't try for: the spacecraft came home carrying more moon soil than any previous moon ship.

The spacecraft had 58,726 pounds of propellant, most of which was supposed to be burned during the lunar-orbit phase of the mission.

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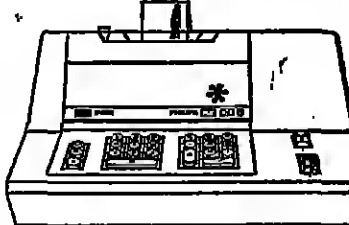
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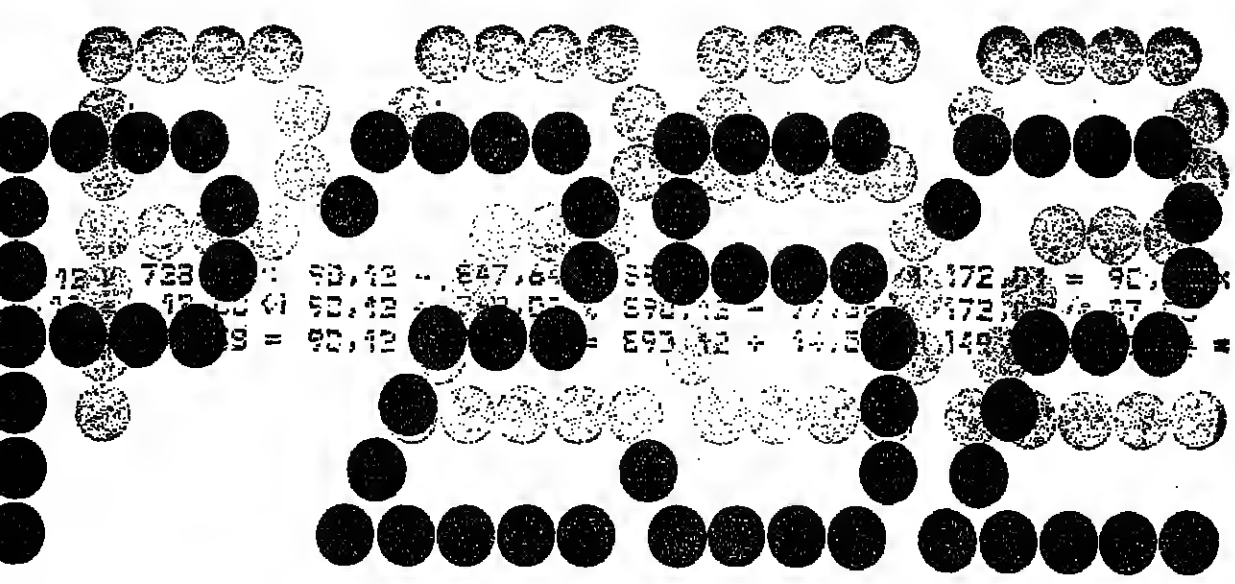
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New Cabinet In Italy Wins Formal Vote

Approval Clears Way
For Local Elections

ROME, April 17 (AP).—The Italian parliament today gave final approval to Premier Mariano Rumor's new center-left government. The vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies was 349 to 235 in favor of the government. The Senate approved the 31st post-Fascist government on April 10 by a vote of 167 to 117.

Today's vote was the last parliamentary hurdle for Mr. Rumor's government, which he formed on March 27 following a 50-day crisis. Backed by 4 Parties

The government was supported by the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Unitary Socialists and Republicans.

Facing opposition parties from the left, mainly the Communist party, and from the right, principally the Liberals.

The vote cleared the way for regional elections on June 7, which will be a major test of the center-left coalition. At least two and possibly three regions are expected to elect Communist majorities in the new regional parliaments.

Center of Genoa Put Off Limits to Cars

GENOA, April 17 (AP).—Italy's most dramatic effort to beat traffic congestion, Genoa closed its historic downtown section to automobiles today.

According to a ruling by the Genoa Municipal Council, the center area will be off-limits for motor vehicles from 11:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Tow trucks will remove all cars found in the area during the hours when parking is prohibited.

Grumbling was heard from some shopkeepers and some motorists, if the traffic ban can be upheld, the city plans to renovate Genoa's center and make it a landscaped haven for pedestrians.

Talks May Start in June

Britain, France Reach Accord On EEC Entry Negotiations

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 17.—Britain and France agreed today that negotiations for the entry of four candidates into the Common Market should begin by July, and possibly as early as June.

Although no date was fixed, Britain, the largest candidate, and France, the most reluctant member, decided that no more time should be lost on expanding the market to include Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark.

The agreement came during a meeting between French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and British Minister for European Affairs George Thomson, who will lead the British negotiating team in Brussels.

Mr. Thomson, who was winding up a trip that has taken him to the capitals of the six Common Market countries, said that he found the six in agreement that negotiations should begin by July.

French Pleased

The French were clearly pleased with the meeting. Official French sources said that Mr. Thomson had assured them that, despite unfavorable British public opinion, enlightened Britons, including British industry, "truly desired" to join the market.

The French indicated that they had every intention of living up to the agreement reached among the six at The Hague in December, that negotiations be under way by July.

The British have been pushing for an opening ministerial session in June during which the candidates would formally apply. The real negotiations could then begin in July.

Mr. Schumann showed himself as anxious as the other foreign ministers that the substantive talks begin before the holidays. Mr. Thomson told a press conference

Official French sources said today that they had every hope of participating in the next WEU Council meeting, now set for early June in Bonn.

Positions Reversed

As one French commentator pointed out this week, it is now the French who are pushing for an active WEU, and the British who would just as soon do without it or at least would prefer that the political contacts on inside the Common Market group.

The French sources said tonight that Mr. Schumann did not see how the British could participate in these talks without being a member.

Mr. Thomson said today he had discussed the period of transition the candidates are seeking to adapt their structures to the Common Market. But he said it was impossible to say how long this period would be "until negotiations begin and perhaps even before they are well under way."

Transition Problem

The French admit there will be a problem in respect to the transitional period. The British would like a period as long as seven years, while the French feel five would be an outside limit.

As one knowledgeable French source put it: "If the period is short, there will be no problem. They will be obliged to make changes from the first year. If it is long, they will be participating in decisions while they still don't apply the rules."

The transitional period would begin as soon as Britain is accepted and signs the Treaty of Rome. The British feel this can be accomplished within two years.

Despite the problems that remain, Mr. Schumann reflected the change in the French mood when he said: "The sooner the talks begin, the better. By the same token, the sooner the British enter the Common Market, the better."



GLITTERING RECEPTION—Austrian President Franz Jonas (center) escorts Soviet SALT delegation chief Vladimir Semyonov (right) through mirrored hall of the Presidential Palace in Vienna during a reception for the talks delegates. In the background at left is Gerard Smith, head of the U.S. talks delegation.

First Round Of Working SALT Talks

By Don Conk

VIENNA, April 17.—The first working session of the new round of the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) lasted one hour and 15 minutes at the Soviet Embassy today, in what was described as a "businesslike atmosphere."

Following the practice which was established at Helsinki in the first round of talks last November, neither the Russian nor the American delegations made any comments or disclosures of substance about the meeting.

Two delegations will hold their second working session at the U.S. Embassy on Monday, and after that they will be meeting twice weekly until this round of the talks ends in late June or early July.

Ambassador Gerard C. Smith, the chief American negotiator in this effort to reach superpower accord on checking the nuclear arms race, is understood to have outlined at the first session the "chapter headings" which the United States would like to concentrate on in this phase of the talks.

The major Soviet opening presentation is expected to come on Monday.

The agenda is certainly "comprehensive," but it does not follow that this will lead to comprehensive package proposals or agreement. In fact, the predominant impression in U.S. delegation circles is that the negotiation eventually will narrow down to a rather limited first-step agreement, to which other steps at arms control could then be added.

According to delegation sources, it is unlikely that the United States will have any specific proposals to put on the table for several weeks, until this exploratory phase has gone a great deal farther.

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Berlin Court Jails Croat

BERLIN, April 17 (Reuters).—A West German court imposed a ten-year prison term on Grago Dolo, an exiled Croat today for attempted manslaughter of Anton Kolendic, the chief of the Yugoslav military mission here, and the mission caretaker on June 30.

Reported Nixon Instructions U.S. Will Seek Wide Curbs On A-Arms at SALT Talks

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT).—Administration and congressional sources disclosed yesterday that President Nixon had decided that the United States should press for a comprehensive limitation on strategic weapons.

This decision in favor of a comprehensive rather than a more cautious, weapon-by-weapon approach to negotiations was contained, the sources said, in instructions to the U.S. delegation to the SALT talks, which resumed yesterday in Vienna.

While the precise details of such a limitation still are being kept secret by the administration, the general concept is that each side would be permitted, for example, to have relatively small anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems and numerical ceilings would be imposed on their offensive strategic weapons, such as intercontinental or submarine-launched missiles.

Mr. Nixon outlined his negotiating position at a two-hour briefing of congressional leaders at the White House this morning.

Democratic senators, who had been anticipating a more cautious administration approach to the SALT talks, praised the President's decision and pledged their support in his efforts for a comprehensive agreement.

At one point in the briefing, Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told Mr. Nixon: "If you can pull it off, you will be a hero." The President reportedly smiled broadly at this compliment from a frequent critic of his foreign policy.

After the briefing, Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., the Senate majority leader, told a reporter that he was "impressed with the very sound and worthwhile proposal" drafted by the President for the SALT negotiations.

Gore Impressed

Sen. Albert Gore, D. Tenn., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, also said he was "impressed by the thoroughness" of the administration's preparation for the talks as well as with the President's decision in favor of a negotiating position that would "include a comprehensive treatment of all phases of both defensive and offensive weapons."

Before the resumption of the SALT talks, there was considerable debate within the administration on whether the United States should propose a series of limited steps, such as a freeze on the number of intercontinental missiles or a ceiling on the size of ABM systems, or seek right at the outset a comprehensive agreement that would seek to limit all offensive and defensive weapons.

A complicating political factor in the administration deliberations was the apparent realignment of power within the Soviet Politburo in recent weeks.

Administration officials have concluded that Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist party, is emerging as a dominant figure in Soviet policymaking with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin receding in influence.

On the basis of the opening round of the talks in Helsinki, the Soviet Union has generally been credited by administration officials with a serious interest in reaching a strategic arms control agreement. It remains unclear whether this Soviet attitude will change with the emergence of Mr. Brezhnev, who is believed to take a more hard-line approach toward relations with the United States.

Phase II, as modified, is newly authorized in the current bill, in which the administration is requesting authority for deployment of ABMs at a third site, White Mountain Air Force Base, Mo., and preparation of five added sites.

Other funds included in the bill as approved yesterday were \$3 billion for ship construction—an increase of \$445 million over the budget request; \$644 million dollars for continued purchase of the C-5A transport plane; and \$100 million for prototypes of the B-1 advanced bomber.

The aim would have been to reduce the Arab guerrilla infiltration. Israel's rejection was reportedly based primarily on its belief that UN forces have not been effective in the past.

American officials have declined to comment on the subject of Mr. Sisco's talks. Some Israelis, however, have been giving their version of the discussions.

Mr. Sisco, who was resting today after discussions here, visited Cairo before coming to Israel and had intended to visit Jordan. Anti-Arab riots in Amman prompted a deferment of the Jordan visit.

According to U.S. Embassy officials here, Mr. Sisco will visit Beirut tomorrow and then proceed to Tehran for a meeting with American ambassadors in the region.

Pentagon Reported to Have Secretly Doubled Greek

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT).—Despite United States restrictions on arms shipments to the Greek junta, the Defense Department is reported to have secretly supplied this year nearly twice the military aid to Greece authorized by Congress.

The United States imposed the curb on deliveries of "major" military items to Greece in 1967 to show its displeasure over the overthrow of the government by the army.

However, the nature of this curb has never been publicly defined and the flow of equipment has continued at all levels considerably above those approved by Congress under the military assistance program.

At the same time, the administration is considering lifting altogether the embargo on military deliveries to Greece, reportedly under the pressure of the Defense Department, which is concerned over the situation in the eastern Mediterranean, where the Soviet Union has been building up its fleet.

Figures Made Available

Figures made available in congressional quarters showed that while Congress had authorized \$24,498,000 in military aid to Greece in the 1970 fiscal year, the Pentagon plans to deliver additional equipment worth \$20 million from stocks described as surplus.

The Pentagon also has shown that in the 1969 fiscal year the Pentagon quietly gave \$470 million in surplus armaments to the four "forward defense" countries—Nationalist China, South Korea, Turkey and Greece—in addition to the total of \$880 million in military aid approved by Congress.

The principal beneficiary was Nationalist China, which received about \$157 million from this total, while Greece received nearly \$26 million in 1969 on top of the authorized deliveries of \$37,531,000.

Congressional sources said that the Pentagon set a "utility value" of the material of 25 percent to 30 percent of the cost, even if the equipment was new. Congressional experts have adopted the method of multiplying the utility figures by four to arrive at the cost of the surplus shipment.

Pentagon Knew Indignation

The Pentagon's actions have raised indignation among many members of Congress, who consider their authority disregarded by the department. But the Greek situation has international implications as well because of the strong sentiment in Western Europe against the authoritarian practices of the Athens junta.

Yesterday, Sen. Stephen M. Young, D. Ohio, introduced legislation requiring the Pentagon to make "complete and prior disclosure" of all proposed disposals of surplus weapons.

Sen. Young cited Nationalist China and Greece as the countries where, "through the surplus disposal program, Pentagon officials have been secretly subsidizing at least two tyrannical dictatorships without any advance information given to Congress nor any authorization sought nor secured."

The restriction on arms to Greece was imposed by the Johnson administration after the Greek "colonels overthrew the constitutional regime on April 21, 1967, and it has

thus far been maintained. Under this ban, Greek so-called "heavy" tanks and combat aircraft neither administration nor what items are considered. In 1969, before the ban was applied, the total to Greece was about \$6 million.

U.S. Defense Arms

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The State Department said \$26 million of excess equipment supplied to a not violated congressional ban of major military aid to the Greek junta.

Department spokesman McCloskey said that the fact that the U.S. delivers material no longer to it to some of our a secret.

Mr. McCloskey said "Our policy toward excess equipment to be generally consistent military program policy pending shipment of items."

Kremlin Seems Worried By Brezhnev

By David B. B...

BUDAPEST, April 17.—Some Soviet and other sources believe the Moscow ultimatum early this week for the Communist leader, Leonid Brezhnev, possibly in plans to oust his associates from the Politburo.

The informants, it is said, did not speculate personalities involved, but that the replacement or more members of the Politburo would be necessary to carry out this Central Committee's suggestion that the new was eager to press during celebrations of Lenin's birth.

He will wait a decade before the most important change in the East European situation.

Economy Is Is

The sources said that the economic policy was the struggle. The Soviet Union has been plagued by a rate of growth, low in progress and a lag in progress.

One informant described the struggle as a "contest" between those who were horse power and those brought up on rocket. He added that the missile were close to the brink and tended to produce the thoughts of problems.

The sources said that the issues had been under discussion for months. It was end statistical revelation economic setbacks that a struggle to a conclusion.

Dominican Troops Slay In Firing on Bosch Follower

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, April 17 (Reuters).—Four people, including an old woman, were shot dead when police troops moved in to break up supporters of former President Juan Bosch after he returned from three years in voluntary exile.

Another man died when he fell from a high ledge at the headquarters of Mr. Bosch's Dominican Revolutionary party as the police and troops moved in to break up the supporters' meeting last night. There were unconfirmed reports that police detained many people.

In Front of Her Home

The woman, Elizabeth Arduene, 68, was hit by a bullet as she sat in front of her home.

The shooting broke out hours after President Joaquin Balaguer moved to calm the smoldering pre-election crisis by announcing that he and Vice-President Francisco Augusto Lara would take leave.

Return Was De

Mr. Balaguer appeared pained late-scale den Mr. Bosch was held up in the Caribbean for a flight from Paris—apparently to give him the chance to implement measures.

Troops had also ope the airport, killing a man during eight people's 12-year-old girl, as supporters waited in v. Bosch to arrive earlier. Mr. Balaguer warned—who was overthrown in a coup in 1963 six months ago because the police were too tolerant if he planned the election.

Kidney Flow For U.K. Su

MANCHESTER, Eng. 17 (Reuters).—A 39-year-old man is recovering in a hospital after a new kidney from Switzerland was a transplant operation.

A Manchester Royal spokesman said the father of three children was recovering satisfactorily from a kidney transplant operation. A donor system was used the recipient with the S who was not identified. The four-hour operation stood by for several night waiting to hear if donor was available.

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منازل الفاخرة

Triumph Out of Failure

After days of agonizing suspense, of repeated crises, the Apollo-13 crew are safe—and a world which has many troubles has at least one reason for rejoicing. An infinitely complex organization, focused on three brave, skillful men, has wrested a triumph out of failure.

The still mysterious explosion of the oxygen tanks on the command module will cast a long shadow over the space program. But the most amazing feature of the ill-fated flight was the succession of masterly improvisations, worked out in Houston and carried out by Lovell, Haise and Swigert in space, which brought Apollo-13 back, under jury rig, so to say, to splashdown in the Pacific.

For, in the long view of any venture into new areas of knowledge, it is not absolute technical success that counts; it is the ability to transcend the unexpected, to meet the unforeseen, to conquer disaster. Apollo-13 did not accomplish its mission, but it did accomplish a great deal in determining how far training, emergency equipment and routines, swift adaptations by ground con-

trol and space crews, can go in overcoming either human error or mechanical failure.

There will be—indeed, there already has been—controversy over the precise form space exploration should take in the future (and should have taken in the past) in the light of the near-fatal accident to Apollo-13. Much of this is wisdom after the event, of course; much of it is a reasonable discussion of alternatives. No choice, in so vast, dangerous and new a field as space exploration, is unchallengeable. The break in the chain of successful flights will accelerate the challenges, and perhaps give additional ammunition to those who view the whole space program as a waste of money and energy on which there are so many urgent mundane claims.

But for the moment, all of these factors must be pushed to the background in welcome to three heroic men and to the organization which backed them throughout tense, lonely hours. Space is still a great adventure of our time; still the vehicle of courage and skill; still a demanding and rewarding endeavor.

Khmers vs. Vietnamese

Mounting evidence of government-inspired mass murder of Vietnamese civilians living in Cambodia should provoke second thoughts in Washington about the stability as well as the morality of the regime that recently displaced Prince Sihanouk in Phnom Penh.

Evidence of appeals to the ancient prejudices of the Khmers against a neighboring people is a sign of desperation on the part of a government trying to shore up a shaky political base. Slaughter of unarmed captive civilians is a reflection of military weakness in a regime that came to power pledged to eject Vietnamese Communist troops from their sanctuaries along the South Vietnamese border. While Cambodians have been slaying Vietnamese civilians, Vietnamese Communist troops have extended the areas of Cambodia under their control with little opposition.

Instead of hastening the departure of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong intruders,

the slaughter of innocent compatriots is likely to goad these forces into more determined assaults into the Cambodian interior. At the same time, the indiscriminate slaughter of Vietnamese—not all of whom can be regarded as Communist sympathizers—certainly will cool enthusiasm in Saigon for the new Phnom Penh regime. The effect of the Cambodian government's apparent policy will be to incite a powerful foe and alienate a potential ally.

Revival of ancient Khmer-Annamite hostilities cuts across the ideological lines with which the United States has been preoccupied in Southeast Asia. It illustrates the perils and futility of trying to meddle in other peoples' quarrels. If the United States should make the mistake of acceding to a Cambodian appeal for military aid, it could find itself more dangerously embroiled than ever in a struggle that has little relationship to the purposes for which this country entered Southeast Asia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Harsh Realities in Greece

Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber brought off an admirable coup in persuading Premier Papadopoulos to free Nikis Theodorakis and to permit the ailing Greek composer to go to France for medical treatment.

However, neither this gesture—welcome as it is—nor the premier's earlier announcement that some constitutional rights will be restored, should deflect attention from the spreading tyranny and repression under the colonels. The timing of such "humanitarian" acts is not accidental; Mr. Servan-Schreiber is being modest but also accurate when he credits "international pressure" for the freeing of Mr. Theodorakis.

The junta has come under growing attack from abroad for the harsh sentences given by a military court this week to 27 Greeks convicted of sedition. It is also trying to abort or blunt a condemnation by the Council of Europe for torturing political prisoners. In similar past circumstances, Col. Papadopoulos has announced an easing of

martial law or a restoration of rights that proved meaningless in practice.

His "restoration" of press freedom is hollow, coming immediately after the closing of the Athens newspaper Ethnos because its editors and publisher were imprisoned for printing an interview urging the restoration of democracy. His projected release of 350 of 1,500 political prisoners will not atone for the sentencing of seven defendants in the Athens court-martial to terms ranging from ten years to life imprisonment under a law of dubious applicability.

It is dismaying that during the recent political trials in Athens several ships of the United States Sixth Fleet called at Piraeus. Greek democrats inevitably saw these visits as symbols of support for the colonels. At a time of rising hostility to the junta, the least the United States can do is to join in the remonstrances of its European allies and refrain from any gesture that could be construed as approval of the oppressors.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

All for One in Space

It was primarily the combined considerations of national defense and prestige that pushed the Americans and Soviets to rush their space programs to the point of making them an excessive burden for their already enormous national budgets. If the present Russian-American talks (succeed), it would perhaps be possible to spread out a little more the various phases of cosmic exploration. If progress was made with less precipitation, the security of sky explorers would be better insured in the future. And all the inhabitants of our globe, whose survival would, in the meantime, have been insured by an increased aid to the underdeveloped world, would be there to applaud their successes, which would have become less sporting but even more glorious scientifically.

—From La Croix (Paris).

Soviet Economy

In the face of admitted "difficulties, shortcomings and unsolved problems" (the words are Mr. Brezhnev's own), some radical rethinking in Soviet management methods

has been inevitable, and, as evidence that this rethinking is far from crystallized or in any way coordinated, some diametrically opposed policy pronouncements have emerged. A disenchanted populace has been exhorted to work harder and to weed out undesirable... Severe administrative measures are likely from party activists as well as managers. But the economy remains still without any worthwhile incentives—beyond the notion that the "cherished aim" of Communism will one day be achieved. In the world's first socialist state, it is the stick rather than the carrot that is manifestly in evidence.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Smith's 'Cynicism'

The Rhodesian elections were as predictable and as lacking in real meaning as the comments Prime Minister Smith made about their significance. His hope that the result will "penetrate responsible thinking in the outside world to show them we are putting our house in order," is cynicism on the grand scale.

—From the Australian (Sydney).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 18, 1895

PARIS—The signature of a treaty of peace between China and Japan is now officially confirmed. The precise terms, however, are as yet not known. The reports received yesterday do not exactly agree with those of the previous day. For instance, the clause as to an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan is no longer spoken of. The territorial conditions are the same, and with them, Japan certainly will be able to make her will law at Peking whenever she pleases.

Fifty Years Ago

April 18, 1920

PARIS—France has been for centuries the cultural center of the world. The output of her writers in philosophy, poetry, science, the drama and fiction has gone broadcast throughout the lands through the medium of the printed word and has everywhere left its indelible impress. It is largely due to the unconscious propaganda of her culture that France holds the position that she does. France has been exporting ideas and ideals against other nations' material products.



'I Thought It Had Become a Milk Run.'

The Pitiless Political Winds

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The fierce wind and driving rains of early April have been much talked about here, and the capital of the United States is ablaze with flowering trees: tulip trees by the Interior Department, cherry blossoms circling the tidal basin, and everywhere a mist of swelling buds on the great elms along the famous streets.

Last month we had the great conformation of nature, with savage gusts of wind shaking creation, stirring the Potomac, troubling our spirits in the night, separating the weak from the strong, the old from the young. It is here in the natural world that we see the real generation gap—but also a certain compassionate rhythm, for the season of natural conformation is followed by a season of calm and startling beauty.

The material world is less regular and less considerate. It has no seasons. The political winds keep blowing, month in, month out. The struggles and disputes of men—what we now call confrontation politics—are endless and they take their toll even among the sturdiest of men.

Spreading War

After the long winter, the war goes on and spreads across Southeast Asia; the infection creeps up and so does the unemployment; the pressure of war revives the anti-war demonstrations at home; the inflation encourages strikes by the mailmen, the truckers, the air traffic controllers, and even the teachers. And so it goes, and so it promises to go, and get even worse, long after the trees are full and Washington is breathless in the summer sun.

One wonders how the natural life of man can bear all the endless analyses and endless pressures of the political world. The last month has been a torture in the White House, the Senate and the Supreme Court. Intelligent men have been saying and doing silly things, adding to unavoidable conflicts avoidable stupidities, nominating people who cannot be confirmed, impeaching people who cannot be impeached, fighting for things they don't need in order to achieve goals the country doesn't want.

This is a very serious question. It would be hard to overstate the damage done in our national life by tired minds fighting relentlessly and sometimes unnecessarily.

Richard Nixon seemed to understand this danger of human exhaustion even before he got to the White House. In the presidential campaign of 1968, he surprised and occasionally irritated his staff by leaving the campaign trail every week or so and flying to Florida or somewhere else to rest. He has insisted on escaping to Camp David in the Maryland mountains ever since, and is now planning another working vacation at his house in San Clemente, Calif.

This creates problems for his staff, the cabinet and the bureaucracy, but it is a sensible and even essential idea. It is not in his nature to delegate responsibility, like President Truman. Golf is not a consolation for him as it was for President Eisenhower, but a torture, as it is for most of the rest of us. Despite his television confidence and his premeditated smile, he suffers agonies of shyness and lives a cautious and calculated existence.

In short, he is not the sort of man who does things easily and naturally, whatever the outward impression. He knows the importance of seeming to be at ease

and he manages to give the appearance of command, but he has to struggle for it and contrive it and this all adds to the pressure of control.

Nobody speaks out clearly and courageously these days against the pressures everybody feels, but they are present in the fierce competitive struggle of American life wherever men have responsibility, and often where they haven't.

Not only in the presidency, but in the government departments, in the state capitals, the city councils, in commerce, in the trade unions, even in the universities and the churches, the compulsion to do things every day is so great that the men in charge have little time to think about what they are doing. Getting Judge Carwell confirmed by the Senate became such a compulsive and pervasive idea in the President's mind that he didn't have time to consider whether it was a good idea.

Getting a raise for the mailmen and the air controllers took on such importance in the minds of the labor union leaders that they had no time to consider the national interest.

This confusion between means and ends, short-range and long-range interests, is apparent these days wherever we look.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures. But in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

The political winds here don't separate the old from the young or the weak from the strong—at least not in season—they just keep on blowing beyond April, beyond May, and beyond normal human endurance.

The Vietnamese Territorials

By Joseph Alsop

VIETNAMESE REGIMENT REELING BACK across the Cambodian border, with losses so heavy that no further border crossing was attempted until February.

The action at Long Khot, described to me by Maj. Donald J. Little Jr., who was there, clearly took the heart out of the 88th North Vietnamese Regiment. It is still across the border in Cambodia, despite several subsequent attempts to fulfill its mission in the delta. And this is an important story in another way, too, since Gen. Creighton Abrams has said that success with the Regional and Popular Forces means success in 1970.

Well Below Par

The heroic action at Long Khot shows what the territorials can do, though by no means what they usually do. There are even one or two entire provinces where all the territorials are well below par because of weak provincial leadership. That has been half the problem in Phu Yen Province, the central coast, where the problem's other half was caused by exceptionally successful use of an entire North Vietnamese regiment in a pseudo-guerrilla role.

Yet a long trip through the delta provinces has shown, on balance, extremely encouraging results. There have been failures—not surprising, since the delta has nearly 3,000 Popular Force outposts in all, along with nearly 600 Regional Force outposts. With many hundreds of enemy attacks on this enormous number of targets—now that attacking pacification is the prime VC aim—no enemy successes in a year and a half would run counter to the law of averages.

Almost everywhere in the delta,

Malik's Statement Opening for Diplomacy

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—On Feb. 15, 1969, the American representative at the United Nations, Philip G. Jessup, met the Soviet delegate, Jakob A. Malik, in a corridor of the UN building. Dr. Jessup used the accidental encounter to ask a carefully prepared question about the Berlin blockade. After consulting Moscow, Mr. Malik gave a reply that in due course led to the end of the blockade.

On May 31, 1961, with the Korean War raging, George Kennan called on Ambassador Malik to seek Soviet views on an armistice. After consulting Moscow, Mr. Malik gave an encouraging response, which he then expounded on a UN radio program. The armistice talks began soon afterward.

Mr. Malik's role in the diplomatic solution of those two past East-West crises gives piquant flavor to a statement he has just made on the widening conflict in Indochina. He told a press conference at the UN: "The real situation appears to be that only a new Geneva Conference could bring about a fresh solution and relax tensions in the Indochina peninsula."

In Paris and in London that cryptic sentence has raised intense interest. No one can be sure of the meaning, but one diplomat of deep experience said:

"Anyone who fails to get excited about it does not know the rules of the game."

For years, the Russians have ignored or rejected all proposals that they say a "just" peace requires the Geneva Conference or arranging a new international meeting on Indochina. They could shoulder British Prime Minister Wilson when he tried to draw them on Vietnam. Within the last month they have spurred President Nixon's suggestion of a conference on Laos and British approaches about revival of the International Control Commission in Cambodia.

Against that background Mr. Malik's statement is so surprising that one might almost think it a slip or an accident—except that Soviet diplomats do not deal casually with such sensitive subjects, least of all a cautious veteran like Mr. Malik.

Thus, the statement seems to signal at least the possibility of a significant shift in the Soviet attitude. The immediate question is: why now?

A number of experts think the likely explanation is China's deep and growing Soviet fear of Chinese power. The recent spread of fighting into Laos and how Cambodia seems to have exacerbated that fear, raising the prospect for Moscow of a Southeast Asia dominated by the Chinese wing of Communism. The Russian has certainly noted that Prince Sihanouk, the ousted ruler of Cambodia, has chosen to make Peking

his base as he calls for rebellion against the new government.

A conference could be viewed by the Russians as a way to retake some of their fading influence. Certainly they have reason to prefer a diplomatic settlement, producing a genuinely independent South Vietnam and Cambodia, Laos, to domination of the whole peninsula by Hanoi or, worse yet, Peking.

The conference proposal may also have attractions for the U.S.S.R. because it came, originally, from France. France's long-standing criticism of U.S. policy in Vietnam could make the move relatively appealing to Hanoi. North Vietnam's attitude to a conference idea is a near谜. In the past, Soviet leaders have been extremely careful to get Hanoi's approval before venturing any initiative on Vietnam—Premier Kossygin was, for example, during his London visit in 1967. Thus the statement may be that the Russians hit at least a bait for any move toward a conference.

But the Soviet-Hanoi relationship may be clouded by shifts in the North Vietnamese Communist leadership since Ho Chi Minh's death, with the possibility of a move toward China. This situation may be clarified shortly by the Lenin celebrations in Moscow, which Hanoi's top men would expect to attend.

For President Nixon the Malik statement presents an extremely delicate diplomatic opportunity. A conference proposal is not a slip out way out of the Vietnam disaster. It would involve at the difficult arrangements with the U.S.S.R. and dealings with China at a party at the 1969 Geneva Conference. And in the end the United States would still have to its painful compromises of the objectives; it has not yet been willing to sacrifice, notably maintenance of the Thieu-Ky government in Saigon.

But it is an opportunity, and especially timely one with the threat of a spread of the A. President who has emphasized his belief in diplomacy should a it. He could approach the U.S. stance privately, and he could knowledge the proposal public. His forthcoming address on V. nam.

Most important, Mr. Nixon have to avoid, in the coming days, any steps that look like a harking of the American position. T means carrying on with his withdrawal program, rejecting advice from Saigon that we "win" if he will only suspend withdrawal. And it means doing most gingerly with the under any American involvement in C. bodia. Then there may be a chance for diplomacy.

Letters

Court Reporter

Reference is made in articles having to do with the Kopechne request transcript to the "court stenographer." Mr. Lapan, as a court reporter, is a court re-

porter, qualified to write short at speeds up to 250 words per minute, taking testimony and argument for several hours will pause, many times having to out two or three people speaking at once, having to read back immediately any portion of the proceedings called for, requiring knowledge of and acquaintance with highly technical and special vocabularies.

The difference between a shorthand reporter and a stenographer is the difference between a printing physician and a person competent to administer first aid. able in his field, with a great difference in the degree of skill essay to perform the task.

ALVIN E. MILL

Patriot Laval

I was delighted to read the of Count de Chambrun (April 12), which quoted the late C. cello. Breuninger's letter on F. Laval.

Both Chancellor Breuninger the Count de Chambrun cont of my own judgment, that F Laval was one of the most understood men of our time. my considered opinion that he will judge him to have been France's greatest statesman. I more to do with the salvator France than did a celebrated temporary impersonator of I XIV who returned to the through the courtesy of the A. American armies.

Spiritus eius in pace requiescit. PHILIP E. SULLIVAN

Berlin.

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 18-19, 1970

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Slowdown in U.S. May Be Ending

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT).—Total U.S. output declined in the first quarter of this year but monthly figures for March indicated that the slowdown in the economy may be ending, government reports show.

These were the highlights of several major economic indicators published yesterday:
• The gross national product, after correction for higher prices, declined \$2.9 billion in the first quarter, substantially more than the small dip of \$800 million in the fourth quarter last year.
• Housing starts rose in March for the second consecutive month after declining steeply in late 1969 and early 1970.

• Personal income rose in March by about the same amount as in January and February—a rate higher than late last year.

Industrial Production Up
In addition, as previously reported, industrial production—after declining for seven consecutive months—rose slightly in March by 0.2 percent.

Harold C. Passer, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, said the reports "suggest to me that the economy is bottoming or maybe has bottomed." This is a term used by economists to describe the time when a declining economy reaches its low point.

Measured in current prices, the gross national product rose by \$8.2 billion in the first quarter at an annual rate of \$80.4 billion. But in constant 1958 prices, there was a decline of \$2.9 billion to \$728.9 billion. Both figures are preliminary and will be revised later.

The decline in GNP was at an annual rate of 1.5 percent, the sharpest for a quarter since the recession of 1960-61.

But the price index for the GNP rose at a rate of 5 percent, or a little more than in the last quarter of last year.

Inventory Growth Weak
The big reason for the drop in GNP in the first quarter was the sector of business inventories, whose growth was far below normal. Compared with the last quarter of

Estimated Trade Surplus Expands

WASHINGTON, April 17 (Reuters).—The U.S. trade surplus rose by an annual rate of about \$1 billion in the first quarter to a seasonally adjusted \$2.7 billion, the highest since 1967, the Commerce Department estimated today.

Exports increased by a \$2.1 billion annual rate to \$80.7 billion and imports by a \$1.1 billion annual rate to \$78.6 billion in current dollar terms, the department added.

1969, there was a decline of about \$8 billion in inventory accumulation. This is typical of economic slowdowns.

Government defense spending also declined, as did residential construction, but other sectors of final demand—consumers, business investment in plant and equipment,

and state and local government outlays—all rose.

Housing starts in March were at an annual rate of 1,383,000, up from 1,301,000 in February and the recent low of 1,069,000 in January.

This sector of the economy, while severely squeezed as a result of the Federal Reserve Board's policy of monetary restraint, has been cushioned by separate programs operated by other federal agencies. Thus, the dip in housing has not been as deep as in 1969, the last period of severe monetary squeeze.

Personal income rose by \$1.1 billion in March to an annual rate of \$782.8 billion. At no time during the slowdown has total personal income actually fallen. In the last quarter of 1969 the average monthly increases were at an average rate of \$3.3 billion, while in the first quarter of this year the average has been \$4 billion.

Wages and salaries rose \$2.4 billion in March, compared with \$1.2 billion in February, mainly because of higher pay rates.

McCracken Says Demand Outstrips Credit Forecast

LONDON, April 17 (Reuters).—Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said today that demands for credit in the United States are now running higher than he expected six months ago.

However, he told newsmen he still thought it reasonable to expect some further modest easing in the interest rates this year. He was unwilling to predict the course of the prime lending rate of U.S. banks.

He has been spending the past few days in Europe on a fact-finding mission and talking to officials in West Germany, France and Britain.

Mr. McCracken said he suspected there would be some further expansion in the U.S. economy from now on, following the first-quarter trough.

But despite the basic budget position and the higher than expected projection of capital spending, the projection for the gross national product this year is \$804.2 billion against the original estimate of \$895 billion—a statistically insignificant change, he said.

Taking note of the 5 percent annual rate of increase in the GNP price index in the first quarter, Mr. McCracken said the price index rise ought to be down to something like a 3.5 percent annual rate by the end of this year.

Output Higher Than in Plan, Russia Says

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, April 17 (NYT).—The Soviet Union reported today a significant improvement in its economy for the first three months of 1970.

With Lenin's birthday only five days off, the upturn in industrial output should turn out to be an assist for the leadership of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party chief, who has been campaigning for steps to add some dynamism to the economy.

The statistics for the first quarter were printed by Izvestia, the government newspaper. They showed that, in comparison with the first three months last year, Soviet industrial production grew by 8.9 percent. Labor productivity rose by 7.9 percent.

Western diplomats, in their initial evaluation of the report, credited most of the improvement to the fact that this year's winter was normal and did not interfere with production as did last year's unusually severe winter. Largely because of bad weather, the first quarter last year showed a growth rate in industry of only 6 percent, and labor productivity rose by 3.3 percent.

As a result, the planned target of 7.5 percent had to be adjusted to 7 percent. The agricultural target fell shy by 3 percent.

Last year at this time, six of the 15 Soviet republics failed to meet their plan for the quarter, but the latest figures show all of them surpassing it.

The most significant gains were recorded in the fisheries industry with a 21 percent gain, the instrument, automation and control system industry with a 20 percent rise, the building materials, chemical and oil refining and petrochemical industries with 18 percent rises, and the gas and medical industries with 12 percent increases.

Japanese Buy in N.Y.

TOKYO, April 17 (Reuters).—Investment trusts operated by four Japanese securities firms said today they have started buying shares on the New York Stock Exchange following official authorization to invest abroad.

Stress Off Markets

Fed Reveals Strategy Shift; Monetary Growth Continues

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System pushed its policy of "modest" monetary growth in the last two weeks, banking data published yesterday showed.

The principal "monetary aggregates"—the broad measures of financial quantities that give the best clue to the impact of monetary policy on the economy—all showed a quickened rate of expansion compared with patterns typical only a few weeks ago.

In a disclosure of fundamental importance to the money market, the money managers have revealed that on Jan. 15 (at the last meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee prior to the retirement of William McChesney Martin as chairman of the reserve) they had made a subtle but basic change in their strategy.

According to the official summary of the deliberations that day, "the committee concluded that in the conduct of open-market operations, increased stress should be placed on the objective of achieving modest growth in the monetary aggregates, with about equal weight being given to bank credit and the money stock."

"It was agreed," the summary stated, "that operations should be directed at maintaining firm conditions in the money market, but that they should be modified if it appeared that the objective with respect to the aggregates was not being achieved."

With this brief passage, the committee—the key Fed policy-making body—signaled a change in its operating strategy of the most far-reaching nature.

Historic Strategy
Since 1961, when the central bank was made independent, the money managers have pursued—with varying degrees of sophistication and effectiveness—a "money market strategy."

In recent years, this has meant in essence that the Fed has attempted to manage a variety of short-term interest rates, borrowings of banks from the Fed and, finally, net "free" or "borrowed" reserves of member banks.

The rationale has been that the Fed would create the financial conditions appropriate to the needs of the economy at a given moment.

The new Fed policy does not indicate a complete abandonment of the money market strategy, but it does signify a marked shift in emphasis away from them in the direction of the monetary aggregates.

Friedman Wins
The policy change—representing a major intellectual victory for Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago, the leader of the monetarist school of economics—could have major implications in Wall Street.

Among other things, if the Fed no longer tries actively to stabilize interest rates in the money market in the short run, these rates will tend to be much more variable than in the past.

On the other hand, the monetary aggregate should grow more steadily, and, if Mr. Friedman's economic theories are correct, a major source of economic instability will be removed.

Monetary Bases

In its weekly report, the Fed said that the monetary base—the "high powered" money that the Treasury and Fed supply to the economy—had jumped sharply to a new high of \$79.9 billion, up \$900 million from the previous week. In the last quarter, the monetary base has increased at a 5.1 percent annual rate, substantially faster

Pacific Talks Merger
NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—Pacific International Express Co., one of the largest U.S. common carriers, has agreed to hold merger discussions with International Utilities Corp. It was announced yesterday. International had previously made a tender offer for 300,000 shares of Pacific International at \$17.50 a share which Pacific International bitterly opposed.

Wall Street Setback Is Tempered

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued to decline today, although a mild afternoon recovery trimmed losses earlier in the day.

The safe return of the Apollo-13 astronauts gave a psychological lift to a market confronted by a variety of mixed readings in major economic indicators.

Price declines outnumbered advances by more than 2 to 1 in mid-session. The afternoon upturn trimmed that margin, but closing

Apollo Success Provides Boost

Prices still showed 839 stocks in the loss column against 457 that finished with gains.

The early weakness pushed 265 stocks to new lows for the year, a new high for the 1970 figures, while only 11 issues managed to post new highs.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down almost 4 points at its lowest reading of the day, at noon, but edged upward in the

afternoon to finish with a narrow gain of 0.07 at 775.94. The move left the average with a net loss of 14.52 points for the week.

The broader-based NYSE composite index had an early loss cut in half by the close but the final figure of 47.28, down 0.15 for the day, represented the lowest level for this indicator in more than three years.

The Dow average was helped by a gain of 2 5/8 by Procter & Gamble, which closed at 107 1/4; and a 2-point advance in Du Pont, which finished at 110 1/4. Components that were down a point or more, on the other hand, were Jersey Standard, General Foods and International Nickel.

Twelve of the 15 most-active issues finished with declines and seven of them were down more than a point, including Jersey Standard, which dipped 1 1/8, to 54 1/8.

Transcontinental Investing, knocked down 1 3/4 on Wednesday by pressure from a large block, again topped the most-active list with trades of 357,100 and dropped 2 1/8, to 7 3/4. A spokesman for the photographic record and real estate concern said he knew of no reason for the weakness and activity except transfer of blocks between mutual funds.

Another large loser on the active list included Mess Petroleum, which fell 2 1/8, to 43 3/8, on trades of 137,600 shares, including a block of 128,000 shares. The company has called off its plans to take over Southland Royalty.

Other active issues that declined a point or more were Boeing, down 1 1/4, to 20 7/8; Warner-Lambert, down 1 3/8, to 64; Ryder Systems, down 1 3/4, to 38 7/8; and Zayre, down 1 1/4, to 23 1/2.

N. American Rockwell To Buy Own Shares
EL SEGUNDO, Calif., April 17 (Reuters).—North American Rockwell Corp. said today it is making a cash tender offer to common stockholders, effective today, to purchase 500,000 shares of its common stock for \$10 each. The offer expires May 11.

The purchase is intended to provide treasury shares for possible use in future acquisitions and to reduce its long-term dividend requirements, the company said.

New Italian Port Set
ROME, April 17 (Reuters).—The Italian government approved today the building of a port at Manfredonia, on the southeast coast. The port, expected to be ready by 1973, will principally serve the petrochemical, chemical and textile industries in the region.

Kennecott Net Jumps 60%, Sets Record

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—Earnings of Kennecott Copper Corp. surged to a record \$56.8 million, or \$1.71 a share, in the first quarter, the company reported yesterday.

Kennecott, the largest U.S. producer of primary copper, cited higher prices and continuing strong demand for metals and coal in reporting the 80 percent gain from

income of \$35.5 million, or \$1.07 a share, in the first three months of 1969.

The previous record was \$46.5 million, or \$1.41 a share set in the third quarter of last year.

In the latest quarter, sales and other revenues were \$296 million, a 22 percent advance from \$242 million in the comparable 1969 period.

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions).... 335.5 280.7
Profits (millions).... 17.02 20.89
Per Share 0.52 0.55Bahecock & Wilcox
First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions).... 182.26 170.22
Profits (millions).... 1.17 1.41
Per Share 0.10 0.38Beatrice Foods
First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions).... 1,576 1,433
Profits (millions).... 52.83 50.11
Per Share 2.03 1.96Bechtel Dickinson
Second Qtr. to March 31 1970 1969
Revenue (millions).... 57.8 51.5
Profits (millions).... 4.59 3.58
Per Share 0.28 0.33First Nat
First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions).... 109.04 99.5
Profits (millions).... 8.48 7.56
Per Share 0.52 0.45Brookway Glass
First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions).... 44.8 38.9
Profits (millions).... 3.26 3.38
Per Share 1.34 1.40Build Co.
First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions).... 122.3 133.3
Profits (millions).... 1.03 2.9
Per Share 0.19 0.63Caterpillar Tractor
First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions).... 524.6 500.4
Profits (millions).... 36.5 40.99
Per Share 0.64 0.72Cooper Industries
First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions).... 43.9 45.3
Profits (millions).... 2.79 2.52
Per Share 0.73 0.65Crown Zellerbach
First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions).... 324.8 207.4
Profits (millions).... 11.07 11.59
Per Share 0.47 0.49Eastern Gas & Fuel Assoc.
First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions).... 67.7 63.7
Profits (millions).... 5.79 3.17
Per Share 0.59 0.33First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions).... 382.3 357.2
Profits (millions).... 5.56 5.17
Per Share 2.24 1.74First Quarter 1970 1969
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Per Share 0.41 0.56

U.S. Officials Aim to Upgrade Cross-Atlantic Monetary Ties

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, April 17 (NYT).—The Nixon administration's top economic officers, disenchanted with some of the ways in which Atlantic monetary cooperation now functions, are discreetly campaigning to upgrade the effectiveness of certain pivotal activities in Paris.

The monetary initiative has two aims: To establish an inner group of key decision makers in a select cluster of Atlantic nations and to get more give-and-take and less record of rehearsed positions in the existing forums.

The elite inner circle, which would meet secretly here, could assume great importance in working out such problems as financing of the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit or in resolving any fresh monetary crises abroad.

Men With Power
It would be an assemblage of men with power to take decisions instead of lower echelon civil servants who take notes and report to their governments.

Because of the displeasure of nations excluded from this council, the meeting schedules would be known only to a few people and would be, in the hope of the Americans, completely free from the glare of publicity.

Paul W. McCracken, chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors, advanced support for the idea in his current swing through key European capitals and has enlisted the aid of the adroit new secretary general of the Organization for Economic Coopera-

tion and Development, Emile van Lennep, in promoting it.

The quiet maneuvering reflects the dissatisfaction of Mr. McCracken and Paul Volcker, treasury under secretary for monetary affairs, who visit Europe and find that much of their time is wasted in the existing forums listening to set speeches and talking with those of inferior decision-making power within their governments.

In the first half of the year, the firm had reported gains of 13 percent and 14 percent, respectively. Profit for the year ended Sept. 30 amounted to \$22.17 million compared with \$17.38 million in fiscal 1968.

Revenue rose to \$1.17 billion from \$5.83 billion.

The company report also said that Japan had exported 83 million tons of crude steel in 1969, an increase of 23 percent, or 14 percent of the world's total. Mitsui said it had handled 18 percent of Japan's steel exports and 13 percent of its domestic steel trade during 1969.

Dollar volume Mitsui steel sales rose to \$1.94 billion from \$1.56 billion.

The substitute bill would provide no real means of inducing mutual fund managers to reduce their charges to investors.

Also it would permit stock exchanges to continue to fix sales commissions without challenge under the anti-trust laws. This provision is considered desirable not only by the exchanges but also by the fund industry, which likes to see brokers who sell fund shares earn good sized commissions on fund transactions.

AFCA watch it go

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS S.A.

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All of these shares have been sold. This announcement appears for purposes of record only.

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Including the shares of the present issue, the Interfund circulating shares are 7,500,000 and the total net assets of the Fund amount to US \$ 81,900,000. Interfund S.A. is a closed-end investment company; its shares are listed in the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Interfund's investments are managed by ITALFINANZIARIA INTERNAZIONALE S.p.A., an Italian corporation controlled, among others, by IMI - Istituto Mobiliare Italiano, Banco di Sicilia, Monte dei Paschi di Siena, SAIFI Finanziaria S.p.A., SOFID - Società Finanziamenti Idrocarburi S.p.A., Bank Mees & Hope N.V., Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd., Morgan Guaranty Int. Finance Corp., Finnatt Investments S.p.A.

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Advisor for the issue:

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April 3, 1970

- 1970 -	Stocks and	S&P					Hol
High, Low,	Div. in \$	100s.	First	High	Last	Clos.	Per Cent
1634	724	Bates-Adm	30	8 1/4	8 3/4	8 1/4	8 1/4 + 1/8
21	164	Danville pf1	1	17	17	17	17 - 1/8

42	124	334	434	534	634	734	834	934	1034	1134	1234	1334	1434	1534	1634	1734	1834	1934	2034	2134	2234	2334	2434	2534	2634	2734	2834	2934	3034	3134	3234	3334	3434	3534	3634	3734	3834	3934	4034	4134	4234	4334	4434	4534	4634	4734	4834	4934	5034	5134	5234	5334	5434	5534	5634	5734	5834	5934	6034	6134	6234	6334	6434	6534	6634	6734	6834	6934	7034	7134	7234	7334	7434	7534	7634	7734	7834	7934	8034	8134	8234	8334	8434	8534	8634	8734	8834	8934	9034	9134	9234	9334	9434	9534	9634	9734	9834	9934	10034	10134	10234	10334	10434	10534	10634	10734	10834	10934	11034	11134	11234	11334	11434	11534	11634	11734	11834	11934	12034	12134	12234	12334	12434	12534	12634	12734	12834	12934	13034	13134	13234	13334	13434	13534	13634	13734	13834	13934	14034	14134	14234	14334	14434	14534	14634	14734	14834	14934	15034	15134	15234	15334	15434	15534	15634	15734	15834	15934	16034	16134	16234	16334	16434	16534	16634	16734	16834	16934	17034	17134	17234	17334	17434	17534	17634	17734	17834	17934	18034	18134	18234	18334	18434	18534	18634	18734	18834	18934	19034	19134	19234	19334	19434	19534	19634	19734	19834	19934	20034	20134	20234	20334	20434	20534	20634	20734	20834	20934	21034	21134	21234	21334	21434	21534	21634	21734	21834	21934	22034	22134	22234	22334	22434	22534	22634	22734	22834	22934	23034	23134	23234	23334	23434	23534	23634	23734	23834	23934	24034	24134	24234	24334	24434	24534	24634	24734	24834	24934	25034	25134	25234	25334	25434	25534	25634	25734	25834	25934	26034	26134	26234	26334	26434	26534	26634	26734	26834	26934	27034	27134	27234	27334	27434	27534	27634	27734	27834	27934	28034	28134	28234	28334	28434	28534	28634	28734	28834	28934	29034	29134	29234	29334	29434	29534	29634	29734	29834	29934	30034	30134	30234	30334	30434	30534	30634	30734	30834	30934	31034	31134	31234	31334	31434	31534	31634	31734	31834	31934	32034	32134	32234	32334	32434	32534	32634	32734	32834	32934	33034	33134	33234	33334	33434	33534	33634	33734	33834	33934	34034	34134	34234	34334	34434	34534	34634	34734	34834	34934	35034	35134	35234	35334	35434	35534	35634	35734	35834	35934	36034	36134	36234	36334	36434	36534	36634	36734	36834	36934	37034	37134	37234	37334	37434	37534	37634	37734	37834	37934	38034	38134	38234	38334	38434	38534	38634	38734	38834	38934	39034	39134	39234	39334	39434	39534	39634	39734	39834	39934	40034	40134	40234	40334	40434	40534	40634	40734	40834	40934	41034	41134	41234	41334	41434	41534	41634	41734	41834	41934	42034	42134	42234	42334	42434	42534	42634	42734	42834	42934	43034	43134	43234	43334	43434	43534	43634	43734	43834	43934	44034	44134	44234	44334	44434	44534	44634	44734	44834	44934	45034	45134	45234	45334	45434	45534	45634	45734	45834	45934	46034	46134	46234	46334	46434	46534	46634	46734	46834	46934	47034	47134	47234	47334	47434	47534	47634	47734	47834	47934	48034	48134	48234	48334	48434	48534	48634	48734	48834	48934	49034	49134	49234	49334	49434	49534	49634	49734	49834	49934	50034	50134	50234	50334	50434	50534	50634	50734	50834	50934	51034	51134	51234	51334	51434	51534	51634	51734	51834	51934	52034	52134	52234	52334	52434	52534	52634	52734	52834	52934	53034	53134	53234	53334	53434	53534	53634	53734	53834	53934	54034	54134	54234	54334	54434	54534	54634	54734	54834	54934	55034	55134	55234	55334	55434	55534	55634	55734	55834	55934	56034	56134	56234	56334	56434	56534	56634	56734	56834	56934	57034	57134	57234	57334	57434	57534	57634	57734	57834	57934	58034	58134	58234	58334	58434	58534	58634	58734	58834	58934	59034	59134	59234	59334	59434	59534	59634	59734	59834	59934	60034	60134	60234	60334	60434	60534	60634	60734	60834	60934	61034	61134	61234	61334	61434	61534	61634	61734	61834	61934	62034	62134	62234	62334	62434	62534	62634	62734	62834	62934	63034	63134	63234	63334	63434	63534	63634	63734	63834	63934	64034	64134	64234	64334	64434	64534	64634	64734	64834	64934	65034	65134	65234	65334	65434	65534	65634	65734	65834	65934	66034	66134	66234	66334	66434	66534	66634	66734	66834	66934	67034	67134	67234	67334	67434	67534	67634	67734	67834	67934	68034	68134	68234	68334	68434	68534	68634	68734	68834	68934	69034	69134	69234	69334	69434	69534	69634	69734	69834	69934	70034	70134	70234	70334	70434	70534	70634	70734	70834	70934	71034	71134	71234	71334	71434	71534	71634	71734	71834	71934	72034	72134	72234	72334	72434	72534	72634	72734	72834	72934	73034	73134	73234	73334	73434	73534	73634	73734	73834	73934	74034	74134	74234	74334	74434	74534	74634	74734	74834	74934	75034	75134	75234	75334	75434	75534	75634	75734	75834	75934	76034	76134	76234	76334	76434	76534	76634	76734	76834	76934	77034	77134	77234	77334	77434	77534	77634	77734	77834	77934	78034	78134	78234	78334	78434	78534	78634	78734	78834	78934	79034	79134	79234	79334	79434	79534	79634	79734	79834	79934	80034	80134	80234	80334	80434	80534	80634	80734	80834	80934	81034	81134	81234	81334	81434	81534	81634	81734	81834	81934	82034	82134	82234	82334	82434	82534	82634	82734	82834	82934	83034	83134	83234	83334	83434	83534	83634	83734	83834	83934	84034	84134	84234	84334	84434	84534	84634	84734	84834	84934	85034	85134	852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6714		ChemY N	2.60	25	62%	62%	62%	94%	58%	30	FischerS ₂	Sib	115	37	57%	30%	36%+13%	49%	37	JapmP ₂ A	32	40%	40%	49%	40%	40%
6715		ChemY N	2.60	25	62%	62%	62%	94%	58%	30	FischerS ₂	Sib	115	37	57%	30%	36%+13%	49%	37	JapmP ₂ B	32	40%	40%	49%	40%	40%
6716		ChemY N	2.60	25	62%	62%	62%	94%	58%	30	FischerS ₂	Sib	115	37	57%	30%	36%+13%	49%	37	JapmP ₂ C	32	40%	40%	49%	40%	40%
6717		ChemY N	2.60	25	62%	62%	62%	94%	58%	30	FischerS ₂	Sib	115	37	57%	30%	36%+13%	49%	37	JapmP ₂ D	32	40%	40%	49%	40%	40%
6718		ChemY N	2.60	25	62%	62%	62%	94%	58%	30	FischerS ₂	Sib	115	37	57%	30%	36%+13%	49%	37	JapmP ₂ E	32	40%	40%	49%	40%	40%
6719		ChemY N	2.60	25	62%	62%	62%	94%	58%	30	FischerS ₂	Sib	115	37	57%	30%	36%+13%	49%	37	JapmP ₂ F	32	40%	40%	49%	40%	40%
6720		ChemY N	2.60	25	62%	62%	62%	94%	58%	30	FischerS ₂	Sib	115	37	57%	30%	36%+13%	49%	37	JapmP ₂ G	32	40%	40%	49%	40%	40%
6721		ChemY N	2.60	25	62%	62%	62%	94%	58%	30	FischerS ₂	Sib	115	37	57%	30%	36%+13%	49%	37	JapmP ₂ H	32	40%	40%	49%	40%	40%
6722		ChemY N	2.60	25	62%	62%	62%	94%	58%	30	FischerS ₂	Sib	115	37	57%	30%	36%+13%	49%	37	JapmP ₂ I	32	40%	40%	49%	40%	40%
6723		ChemY N	2.60	25	62%	62%	62%	94%	58%	30	FischerS ₂	Sib	115	37	57%	30%	36%+13%	49%	37	JapmP ₂ J	32	40%	40%	49%	40%	40%
6724		ChemY N	2.60	25	62%	62%	62%	94%	58%	30	FischerS ₂	Sib	115	37	57%	30%	36%+13%	49%	37	JapmP ₂ K	32	40%	40%	49%	40%	40%
6725		ChemY N	2.60	25	62%	62%	62%	94%	58%	30	FischerS ₂	Sib	115	37	57%	30%	36%+13%	49%	37	JapmP ₂ L	32	40%	40%	49%	40%	40%
6726		ChemY N	2.60	25	62%	62%	62%	94%	58%	30	FischerS ₂	Sib	115	37	57%	30%	36%+13%	49%	37	JapmP ₂ M	32	40%	40%	49%	40%	40%
6727		ChemY N	2.60	25	62%	62%	62%	94%	58%	30	FischerS ₂	Sib	115	37	57%	30%	36%+13%	49%	37	JapmP ₂ N	32	40%	40%	49%	40%	40%
6728		ChemY N	2.60	25	62%	62%	62%	94%	58%	30	FischerS ₂	Sib	115	37	57%	30%	36%+13%	49%	37	JapmP ₂ O	32	40%	40%	49%	40%	40%
6729		ChemY N	2.60	25	62%	62%	62%	94%	58%	30	FischerS ₂	Sib	115	37	57%	30%	36%+13%	49%	37	JapmP ₂ P	32	40%	40%	49%	40%	40%
6730		ChemY N	2.60	25	62%	62%	62%	94%	58%	30	FischerS ₂	Sib	115	37	57%	30%	36%+13%	49%	37	JapmP ₂ Q	32	40%	40%	49%	40%	40%
6731		ChemY N	2.60	25	62%	62%	62%	94%	58%	30	FischerS ₂	Sib	115	37	57%	30%	36%+13%	49%	37	JapmP ₂ R	32	40%	40%	49%	40%	40%
6732		ChemY N	2.60	25	62%	62%	62%	94%	58%	30	FischerS ₂	Sib	115	37	57%	30%	36%+13%	49%	37	JapmP ₂ S	32	40%	40%	49%	40%	40%
6733		ChemY N																								

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15%	11%	GI Washin	.50	9	24%	11%	11%	11%	
22%	21%	GreenGrl	.96	1	26%	26%	26%	26%	+ 16
74%	15%	Greyhound	?	97	16	16%	16%	16%	16

15	19	Dan River	25e	18	10	10 1/2	16	10 1/2 + 1/2	32 1/4	20 1/4	Grolier	50	19	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2 - 1/4	33 1/2	26 1/2	Lucky 818	80	47	30 1/2	31	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
16	20 1/4	Dana Co	1.25	30	22 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/2	22 1/2 - 1/4	26 1/4	18	Grummin	1	47	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2 + 1/4	34	20 1/2	Ludlow 1.08	29	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
17	20 1/4								47 1/2	32	Gil-Hold	20e	58	37 1/2	37 1/2	37	37	26 1/2	21 1/2	Lukens Slt 1	16	32	22	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	

43	Dart Ind	30b	219	42 1/4	43 1/4	40	42 1/4	1 1/4	77 1/4	65	GRANCO 2.80a	10	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	1 1/2	21 1/2	7	Lums Inc	257	7	7 1/4	6 3/4	7
50 1/2	Dart Ind	pt 2	16	50	50	47 1/2	47 1/2	3	32	24 1/4	Gulf Oil 1.50	425	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	1 1/4	9 1/4	6	LVO Corp	50	6	6 1/4	6	7
14 1/2	Dela Process	84	152 1/2	16 1/4	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	3 1/2	11 1/2	8 1/2	Gulf Resour	ca	o	o	o	o	o	14 1/2	10 1/4	Lykes Inc	15a	22	11 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2

31	DeynHud .50	25	34%	34%	34	34%		76	12%	GHRas pf.20	4	12%	73	12%	13 +	Yo	35%	28%	LyrYp p2.50	27	28%	29%	28%	22%+	Yo
32	20%	DeynP.L 1.60	59	25%	25%	24%	24%	%	19%	16%	GHRas pf.30	2	17%	17%	17%	17%+	Yo.								
33	20%	DeynC Co 2	40	21%	21%	21%	21%	%	20%	18%	GHRas pf.40	2	17%	17%	17%	17%+	Yo.								

17 1/2	DelmarP	1.12	36	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19	20 1/2	14 1/2	GuilFAM	.70	34	25 1/2	15 1/2	24 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1/2	0	-1/2	-1 1/2	-2 1/2	-3 1/2	-4 1/2	-5 1/2	-6 1/2	-7 1/2	-8 1/2	-9 1/2	-10 1/2	-11 1/2	-12 1/2	-13 1/2	-14 1/2	-15 1/2	-16 1/2	-17 1/2	-18 1/2	-19 1/2	-20 1/2	-21 1/2	-22 1/2	-23 1/2	-24 1/2	-25 1/2	-26 1/2	-27 1/2	-28 1/2	-29 1/2	-30 1/2	-31 1/2	-32 1/2	-33 1/2	-34 1/2	-35 1/2	-36 1/2	-37 1/2	-38 1/2	-39 1/2	-40 1/2	-41 1/2	-42 1/2	-43 1/2	-44 1/2	-45 1/2	-46 1/2	-47 1/2	-48 1/2	-49 1/2	-50 1/2	-51 1/2	-52 1/2	-53 1/2	-54 1/2	-55 1/2	-56 1/2	-57 1/2	-58 1/2	-59 1/2	-60 1/2	-61 1/2	-62 1/2	-63 1/2	-64 1/2	-65 1/2	-66 1/2	-67 1/2	-68 1/2	-69 1/2	-70 1/2	-71 1/2	-72 1/2	-73 1/2	-74 1/2	-75 1/2	-76 1/2	-77 1/2	-78 1/2	-79 1/2	-80 1/2	-81 1/2	-82 1/2	-83 1/2	-84 1/2	-85 1/2	-86 1/2	-87 1/2	-88 1/2	-89 1/2	-90 1/2	-91 1/2	-92 1/2	-93 1/2	-94 1/2	-95 1/2	-96 1/2	-97 1/2	-98 1/2	-99 1/2	-100 1/2	-101 1/2	-102 1/2	-103 1/2	-104 1/2	-105 1/2	-106 1/2	-107 1/2	-108 1/2	-109 1/2	-110 1/2	-111 1/2	-112 1/2	-113 1/2	-114 1/2	-115 1/2	-116 1/2	-117 1/2	-118 1/2	-119 1/2	-120 1/2	-121 1/2	-122 1/2	-123 1/2	-124 1/2	-125 1/2	-126 1/2	-127 1/2	-128 1/2	-129 1/2	-130 1/2	-131 1/2	-132 1/2	-133 1/2	-134 1/2	-135 1/2	-136 1/2	-137 1/2	-138 1/2	-139 1/2	-140 1/2	-141 1/2	-142 1/2	-143 1/2	-144 1/2	-145 1/2	-146 1/2	-147 1/2	-148 1/2	-149 1/2	-150 1/2	-151 1/2	-152 1/2	-153 1/2	-154 1/2	-155 1/2	-156 1/2	-157 1/2	-158 1/2	-159 1/2	-160 1/2	-161 1/2	-162 1/2	-163 1/2	-164 1/2	-165 1/2	-166 1/2	-167 1/2	-168 1/2	-169 1/2	-170 1/2	-171 1/2	-172 1/2	-173 1/2	-174 1/2	-175 1/2	-176 1/2	-177 1/2	-178 1/2	-179 1/2	-180 1/2	-181 1/2	-182 1/2	-183 1/2	-184 1/2	-185 1/2	-186 1/2	-187 1/2	-188 1/2	-189 1/2	-190 1/2	-191 1/2	-192 1/2	-193 1/2	-194 1/2	-195 1/2	-196 1/2	-197 1/2	-198 1/2	-199 1/2	-200 1/2	-201 1/2	-202 1/2	-203 1/2	-204 1/2	-205 1/2	-206 1/2	-207 1/2	-208 1/2	-209 1/2	-210 1/2	-211 1/2	-212 1/2	-213 1/2	-214 1/2	-215 1/2	-216 1/2	-217 1/2	-218 1/2	-219 1/2	-220 1/2	-221 1/2	-222 1/2	-223 1/2	-224 1/2	-225 1/2	-226 1/2	-227 1/2	-228 1/2	-229 1/2	-230 1/2	-231 1/2	-232 1/2	-233 1/2	-234 1/2	-235 1/2	-236 1/2	-237 1/2	-238 1/2	-239 1/2	-240 1/2	-241 1/2	-242 1/2	-243 1/2	-244 1/2	-245 1/2	-246 1/2	-247 1/2	-248 1/2	-249 1/2	-250 1/2	-251 1/2	-252 1/2	-253 1/2	-254 1/2	-255 1/2	-256 1/2	-257 1/2	-258 1/2	-259 1/2	-260 1/2	-261 1/2	-262 1/2	-263 1/2	-264 1/2	-265 1/2	-266 1/2	-267 1/2	-268 1/2	-269 1/2	-270 1/2	-271 1/2	-272 1/2	-273 1/2	-274 1/2	-275 1/2	-276 1/2	-277 1/2	-278 1/2	-279 1/2	-280 1/2	-281 1/2	-282 1/2	-283 1/2	-284 1/2	-285 1/2	-286 1/2	-287 1/2	-288 1/2	-289 1/2	-290 1/2	-291 1/2	-292 1/2	-293 1/2	-294 1/2	-295 1/2	-296 1/2	-297 1/2	-298 1/2	-299 1/2	-300 1/2	-301 1/2	-302 1/2	-303 1/2	-304 1/2	-305 1/2	-306 1/2	-307 1/2	-308 1/2	-309 1/2	-310 1/2	-311 1/2	-312 1/2	-313 1/2	-314 1/2	-315 1/2	-316 1
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19	12%	MacKay Co.	20	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
Aer Ling 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Am. Sav. 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Am. Sav. 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Am. Sav. 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Am. Sav. 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Am. Sav. 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Am. Sav. 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Am. Sav. 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Am. Sav. 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Am. Sav. 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2

Convertible Bonds	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2

Unit of Account Bonds	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2

Bondtrade-Index	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2

Foreign Stock Indexes	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2

European Gold Markets	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2

Bank Stocks	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2

ADVERTISING	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2

ADVERTISING	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2

ADVERTISING	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2

ADVERTISING	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
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ADVERTISING	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
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Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2

ADVERTISING	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
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Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2

ADVERTISING	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
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Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2

ADVERTISING	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2
Amoco 4-1/2-81	9.75	102 1/2	9.75	102 1/2

ADVERTISING	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
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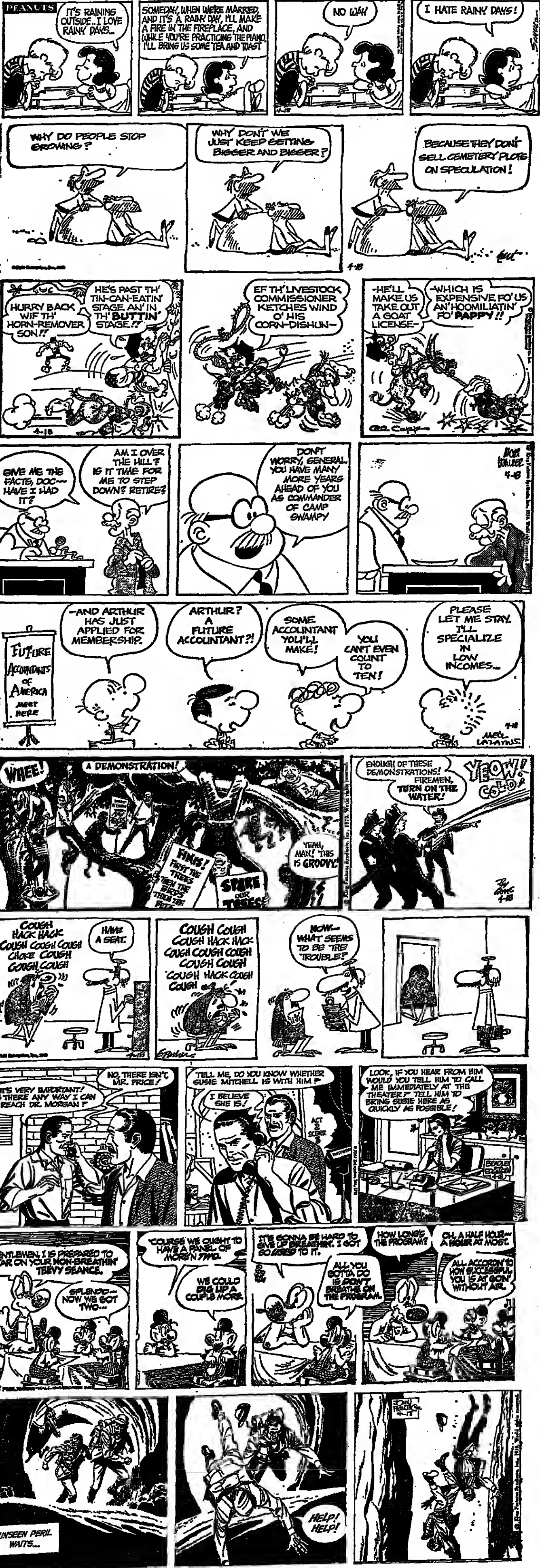
- Fund of Funds	\$21.78	Western Hedge Fd. Cl. A	\$4.003
- FCF Striding	\$118.4	World Equally Growth Fd	\$734.50
- I.I.T.	\$6.90	World Insur. Stock Fund	\$14.32
- Investors Funds	D.M.21.59	World Real Est. Stock Fd	\$14.57
- IOS Growth Fund	\$11.01	Worldwide Securities	\$40.62
- IOS Regent Fund	\$5.78	Worldwide Special	\$2.28
- IOS Venture	Cae \$3.86	Zodiac Fund	\$5.13

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BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DON'T KNOW WHY WE ALWAYS GET DOGGIE BAGS. WOULDN'T IT BE EASIER TO BRING RUFF WITH US?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble puzzle grid with words SHURC, UNERP, GLUBIN, SIMDAL and a cartoon illustration.

Yesterday's Jumble: HOIST ENSUE CEMENT MUSLIN

Answers: This tells you what the fare is—THE MENU

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

BOOKS

THE HERON

By Giorgio Bassani. Translated from the Italian by William Weaver. Harcourt, Brace & World. 179 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

Quite soon in "The Heron" you will recall the brilliant opening scenes in "Across the River and Into the Trees" in Hemingway's novel the boats moved slowly in the Venetian lagoon, the beat-up colonel took aim at the ducks and hunting became an occasion for personal fulfillment.

As the middle-aged protagonist in Giorgio Bassani's new novel sits along one of the branches of the Fo not far from Venice, the duck-blind becomes a symbol of his personal fulfillment.

Observing two artists at work in the same landscape, one creating from the outside in and the other from the inside out, you rediscover the infinite human possibilities that only the novelist can convey.

Because of the charming self-doubts of middle age that flow through the life stream of this exquisite short novel, you may perhaps recall Thomas Mann's "Death in Venice" to Bassani that novella written over a half-century ago for echoes of character and style in "The Heron." There is an awareness that melancholy about one man's sexual identity plays a role in both stories. Years from now Bassani's novel will require rereading to test its staying power; a first impression is that it is a classic tour de force that will be around for a very long time.

"The Heron" creates one day in the slipping life of Edgardo Limentani, a man of forty-five who is "dead inside." The day begins before dawn as he dresses to go shooting near Ferrara, his ancestral city between the commerce of Bologna and the fantasy of Venice. The time is a few years after the war in which the occupying Germans gave spite to the Fascist martinet, who provided them with names and bodies. The estate owners are vaguely confused by the new currents of the postwar period; Limentani suspects that the serenity of his placid existence: "The days of smiles, of doffed hats, of bows, were over."

But the sounds of outside political forces are distant in the novel. The disappointments are built up by an accumulation of domestic incidents that reveal Limentani as a victim of a loveless marriage.

A finely strung member of the Jewish community that has intermarried after centuries into the culture of northern Italy, he has begun to hate himself. He despises his life with the nasal, dull but shrewd country girl to whom he is married. The author conveys the personal problem indirectly—Bassani is an architect of indirection—by describing the sequences of bedrooms in their apartment: his mother, his young child and his wife rank this way in importance to him.

"My God," the wife reminds him as he dresses and departs, "you ought to remember at least that you're not a young man any more." He glances at this village woman he had been forced to marry and in the darkness envisions her face looking like a bird of prey.

On the way to the duck-blind he stops briefly in a town and encounters a thick-faced former corporal of the Fascist militia who is now a bar and hotel proprietor. The stay of Fascist had harassed those Italians who had discovered, some for the first time officially, that they were of "Hebrew" origin. Limentani is delayed by the tedious proprietor, now turned by a prostitute to loosen up but he is incapable of making an emotional connection any longer.

In the duck-blind he sees a strange large bird flying over his stretch of the lagoon—a funny creature, unable to cut through the wind, only worth the trouble for a taxidermist more impressive dead than alive. He regrets he had failed to inform his guide, rounding ducks while he is immobilized that he cannot stand stuffy animals. But it is too late—the double shot resounds and the wounded heron falls.

A thought intrudes itself into Limentani's day of symbolism and sorrow: "If he had only had to imagine himself dead in order to feel over whelmed by a sudden wave of happiness."

"The Heron" follows by several years Bassani's "The Gold Rimmed Spectacles" and "The Garden of the Finzi-Continis," which unfolded the prewar adventures of other members of the Jewish community in Ferrara.

Together, the novels become a roman-fleuve of places and mood. Readers unfamiliar with Bassani's writing might we start with "The Garden of the Finzi-Continis" to deepen the understanding of "The Heron."

The new novel is a complex work in itself, full of nuances that are clearly and quietly translated by William Weaver. From his boyhood Ferrara, the families he knew, Bassani has carved out a corner of Italy that rises above regionalism with fiction that can stand alongside the most ingenious written in Europe today.

Mr. Mitgang, of The New York Times editorial board, is the author of "Working for the Reader," a new book of literary criticism. He wrote this article for The New York Times Book Review.

Despite Delays at Spanish Customs

Trials Start for Grand Prix

MADRID, April 17 (UPI)—Former world driving champion Denis Hulme of New Zealand drove his McLaren M16 to a new track record today in the first day of official time trials for Sunday's Formula One world championship Spanish Grand Prix.

The opening of official time trials at Madrid's 3.4-kilometer (2.1-mile) Jarama circuit brought protests from some competitors over the procedure for selecting the final 16 drivers and "bitter disappointment" from England's Graham Hill, who said his new Lotus 72 will not be ready for the race because it was held up by Spanish customs men.

Hulme recorded the fastest lap time with 1 minute 24.1 seconds, bettering the previous record of 1:27.7.

The New Zealander's average speed was 145.7 kilometers an hour (91 mph). He was closely followed by Australian Jack Brabham, who averaged 145.37 kph (90.6 mph) in his own Brabham BT33.

Brabham is favored to win the race and repeat his March 7 triumph in the South African Grand Prix.

Reigning world champion Jackie Stewart of Scotland had the third fastest average speed of 144.8 kph (90.5 mph) in his March 701.

Spanish customs agents at the French border impounded two models of the Lotus 72, Britain's new car, earlier this week on grounds their import documents were not in order.

Only one of the Lotus 72's will be ready for the race and it will be driven by Austrian Jochen Rindt, the No. 1 team driver, whose fastest lap time today was 1 minute 24.8 seconds with an average speed of 144.8 kph.

Out of Date Lotus Hill will be driving an old Lotus 49 in which he won the Spanish Grand Prix two years ago.

"This car is out of date," he said. "There is going to be a awful lot of mechanical breakdowns. It's a matter of time before the third-day holdup at customs the car will not be ready in time."

Hill, still recovering from his broken legs in the U.S. Grand Prix at the end of last season, placed only 15th among the 24 racers today with an average speed of 141.5 kph.

Mexico's Pedro Rodriguez, whose BRM was also held up for three days at the frontier, crashed into a barrier during practice today but he was not injured and mechanics said there was little damage to the car. The BRM's only arrival in Madrid earlier today, but performed satisfactorily, Rodriguez clocking 1:24.5 for a circuit, just four-tenths of a second slower than Hulme.

The ten current starters are Stewart, Rindt, Brabham, Surtees, Hill, Hill, Brabham, Surtees, Amon and Rodriguez. The qualifying times are critical for they will decide the other six starters in the field of 16.



SIMPLE SIMON SAYS—Run Santo of Cubs inadvertently mimics umpire Ed Sudas' net call after the tag was made by Phil's third baseman Don Money in Tuesday's 5-4 Chicago victory. Santo tried to go from first to third on a wild pitch.

Baltimore Loses But Weaver Splits

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, April 17 (UPI)—Forced to change the tone of his philosophical discussions with umpires, Earl Weaver might have discovered a revolutionary approach to manager-umpire relations last night.

Weaver, whose voice was reduced to a whisper by an operation earlier in the day, confronted his favorite adversaries twice and came away with a 1-1 record, which was better than the Orioles did with Washington.

The Senators defeated Baltimore, 4-2, as Joe Coleman and Frank Howard drove in two runs apiece. But Weaver has to gain some satisfaction from his victorious argumentative efforts.

The glorious moment came in the fourth inning when Don Buford of Baltimore was called out on first base by umpire Jim O'Donnell as Mike Epstein, the first baseman, bobbled the ball.

The cherubic Oriole had already lost a second-inning argument with Frank Umot, the plate umpire. This time he simply asked Umot if he had seen the bobbles, which apparently occurred out of the lines of O'Donnell's vision.

The immediate result was a reversal of the call. The long-term result could be a switch in Weaver's strategy—he just might whisper to umpires from now on.

Athletics 3, White Sox 1 Oakland stopped Chicago, 3-1, behind the six-hit pitching of John (Blue Moon) Odom. Felipe Alou and Rick Monday each collected three hits for Oakland.

Angels 3, Twins 2 Jay Johnstone doubled in the fourth inning to start a three-run rally that knocked Dave Boswell out of the box as California handed Minnesota its first defeat, 3-2.

Giants 11, Astros 9 In the National League, Willie McCovey, who struck out his first four times at bat, socked a two-run homer off Jack Di Lauro in the tenth that lifted San Francisco past Houston, 11-9.

Padres 5, Braves 4 Nata Colbert of San Diego tied the game with a three-run homer in the eighth and Ivan Murrell won it with a pinch-hit homer in the ninth.

Reds 12, Dodgers 2 Lee May's grand-slam homer in the fifth inning helped Cincinnati to a 12-2 victory over Los Angeles.

However, the Reds lost Jim Maloney, the starting pitcher, for at least 60 days when he ruptured an Achilles tendon of his left ankle while running out a ground ball. The Reds said they would put the right hander on the 60-day disabled list.

Insurance Goal Ray Cullen pulled the North Stars to within one goal at 3-2 in the second period, hammering home a ten-footer at 14:54.

Minnesota opened the scoring with two St. Louis players sitting out penalties at 4:35 of the first period. Barry Gibbs connected with a screen pass from the point.

The Blues' comeback on a power play at 7:42 of the first period, McDonald flicking in a centering pass from Frank St. Louis.

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Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Los Angeles	002 000 000-3 10 2
Cincinnati	000 100 100-12 14 0
Baltimore	000 100 100-12 14 0
San Diego	000 100 100-12 14 0
San Francisco	000 100 100-12 14 0
Philadelphia	000 100 100-12 14 0
Chicago	000 100 100-12 14 0
St. Louis	000 100 100-12 14 0
Minnesota	000 100 100-12 14 0
Atlanta	000 100 100-12 14 0
Washington	000 100 100-12 14 0
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Cleveland	000 100 100-12 14 0
Indianapolis	000 100 100-12 14 0

Gain East Division Final

Bruins Top Rangers

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, April 17 (UPI)—As they have been for every National Hockey League season in the last 30 years, the Rangers were once again denied last night a chance of attaining hockey's ultimate prize: the Stanley Cup.

They dropped a 4-1 decision at Madison Square Garden to the Boston Bruins, and thus the Bostonians move into the East Division finals against the Chicago Black Hawks, taking the four-of-seven game semi-final series, 4 games to 2.

The Rangers have gained the playoff for the past four years, but no Ranger player has shipped champagne from the Stanley Cup since 1940. No Ranger team has gotten past the first round since 1950. No Ranger team has won on the road since 1959, dropping 17 straight games in post-season play.

Last night, as eggs cracked on the ice and packages of popcorn came showering down, the Bruins players formed the winners' receiving line and the Rangers shook hands with their erstwhile opponents, following the most penalty-filled series in the 77-year history of the Stanley Cup.

Only Nine Penalties Referee Art Skov called only nine minor infractions, in marked contrast to the brawls that took place in the previous contests. The 16 minutes assessed increased to 37½ the Stanley Cup mark for penalty minutes by two teams in one series.

The Rangers started the game with the same defensive style that worked for a while last Tuesday in Boston. They picked their spots, not getting caught deep waiting for a Boston error. Midway through the first period, Brad Park scored on a power play and the Rangers took a 1-0 edge into the second session.

Then the Bruins got a break. John McKenzie, on a Boston power play, tried to feed Bobby Orr. His pass was too hard and hit Orr's stick before the defense man could control it but it caromed off the blade and slid past Ranger goalie Ed Giacomin. That was Orr's sixth playoff goal, a record for defensemen in cup play, and shattered the mark that took Earl Selbert ten games and Red Kelley 12 games to set. Shortly thereafter, the Bruins took a 2-1 lead when Wayne Cashman scored on a shot from Tim Horton and rammed in a short shot past Giacomin.

The Rangers put on a strong press but Orr outplayed goal No. 1 with a long shot in the final period and Derek Sanderson's short swipe with about 13 minutes remaining ended the Rangers' chances.

Insurance Goal Ray Cullen pulled the North Stars to within one goal at 3-2 in the second period, hammering home a ten-footer at 14:54. But Ray Kencan gave the Blues an insurance goal at 2:53 of the third period, scoring on a two-on-one St. Louis rush.

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Senators Introduce Bill to Remove Baseball's Anti-Trust Exemption

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI)—Sen. Warren G. Magnuson and Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington yesterday introduced a bill in the Senate to remove baseball's exemption from the anti-trust laws and asked for hearings on the legislation.

The two Democrats, whose state lost the Seattle Pilots to Milwaukee, got their bill co-sponsored by three Republicans—Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska, Ted Stevens of Alaska, Charles E. Goodell of New York and another Democrat, Stephen M. Young of Ohio.

In a joint statement, Sens. Magnuson and Jackson said, "It seems apparent that the nature of baseball has changed dramatically in the many years since organized baseball received anti-trust exemption. It is our feeling that all aspects of baseball—including radio and television contracts, concessions, player-management relations, and all other relevant factors—should be reviewed to determine the wisdom of continuing to exempt baseball from the anti-trust laws."

By Shirley Povich WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI)—Meanwhile, Al Salerno is trying to make a living. Those regular checks from the American League office in Boston stopped coming back in September, 1968, when Joe Cronin fired him as one of the league's umpires.

Salerno and Valentine have a damage suit going against Cronin and the American League. They are asking a million dollars for defamation of character. They sued earlier for \$4 million, charging that they were victims of an employer in violation of anti-trust laws, but that action was thrown out by a federal court that ruled it had no jurisdiction.

The National Labor Relations Board is in the act, too, with the two umpires getting a break when the NLRB decided to take jurisdiction over their case. There will be an important hearing in Boston on May 18, if the baseball people don't get it postponed.

A strange development occurred recently. AL president Cronin suddenly offered Salerno and Valentine jobs in the triple-A International League and said they would be reinstated in the AL later in the summer if they did well in their trial period. "They were asking two fellows who were in the big leagues for seven years to try it in the minors," said Salerno. "It was an insult."

Cronin's offer of minor-league jobs had a side-effect. It severed the friendship of Salerno and Valentine, who had stood together in all of their actions. Salerno disclosed, "Bill wanted to accept Cronin's offer to go back into the minors," Salerno said, "but I wouldn't have any part of it. Now Bill and I are apart. He thinks I let him down. He let me down."

Salerno's refusal knocked Valentine out of the job in the International League that could lead to reinstatement in the AL because Cronin's offer was dependent on acceptance by both. "I'd rather go ahead with my suit against the league than take a chance that Cronin would renege on me," said Salerno.

Fractured Cronin? Salerno said he rejected the suggestion of the umpires' union attorney, Jack Reynolds, that Cronin was virtually certain to reinstate the umpires by July 1 after their work in the International League. "Cronin fired me 13 days before the season ended, in a year when it was my turn to be the World Series," Salerno said.

The determined attitude of one former American League umpire has brought organized baseball under the scrutiny of the National Labor Relations Board for the first time. Baseball's monopoly aspects

are under attack, too, by State of Washington senators outraged at the shift of the Seattle franchise to Milwaukee.

Salerno says he made one appeal to baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn to interest himself in the case of the two umpires. "But Kuhn said: 'It is a league matter,'" Salerno said. "That's ducking the issue. If the NLRB rules we got a bad deal, it will be a ruling against all of baseball, not just a league matter."

NEW YORK, April 17 (UPI)—Robert J. Magnuson, Commissioner of the State Division of Human Rights, ruled that the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues must revise its physical standards for umpires and reconsider the application of a 5-foot-2-inch minimum weighing 129 pounds.

The ruling was the latest victory in a long crusade by Mrs. Bernice Gera, a qualified umpire, to obtain employment by the association. She signed a proposed contract in the New York-Pennsylvania League last year but the association did not approve it because she did not meet the physical standards.

Magnuson noted that the association's present minimum standards are 5 feet-10 inches and 170 pounds. "Automatically excludes the majority of women from consideration for employment as umpires."

Castillo 'Lives' To Beat Bantam Titlist Olivares

LOS ANGELES, April 17 (Reuters)—Unbeaten Ruben Olivares is rated a 3-1 favorite to retain his world bantamweight boxing title against fellow Mexican Chicho Castillo at the Forum tomorrow night.

Olivares' record of absolute ring supremacy and Castillo's verbal taunts have ensured a sell-out at the 18,700-seat arena.

"Winning the title is not important," Castillo has said. "I'm only interested in beating Olivares." It is all I live for. Olivares is a loudmouth and does not deserve to be champion.

The feeling between the two came to a head in 1968 when Castillo lost a split decision here against former champion Lionel Rose of Australia. Olivares was deserv as saying he thought Rose deserved the verdict.

Olivares has scored 54 knockouts in 56 victories, with one draw and no defeats.

Castillo is 34-4 with a draw, and has boxed 100 more rounds than the champion.

Castillo has demonstrated his determination to beat Olivares with a grueling training program over the past two months, leaving his quarters merely a box on wheels.

Olivares won the title last August with a fifth-round knockout against Rose and defended it in December when he stopped British Alan Rudkin in the second round.

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